

FBI

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ZORIN SCORES LINKAGE OF SOVIET CONDUCT, ARMS TALKS

LD301150 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Commentary by Soviet radio and television political observer Prof Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Linkage has been lately a favorite, often-used term in the vocabulary of the American leaders. State Secretary Haig and his colleagues in the Republican administration say, for example, when they speak of linkage, that the Soviet Union must and as much as show good conduct, good naturally from the angle of Washington. [sentence as heard] Only then will it be possible to start dealing with problems of arms control.

To make you see what this would really mean, I would like to offer you such hypotheses. Picture (?to) yourself that it is not Washington but Moscow that says the following: Before the Soviet Union is going to discuss issues of arms control and reducing the menace of a thermonuclear war with the United States, the United States must prove to us that it behaves properly. What would be your reaction to such a case? I am sure most Americans would not like it.

To sustain the hypotheses, let's picture that Moscow says that before the Soviet Union is ready to discuss the issue of its nuclear missiles targeted on the United States, Washington must radically change its conduct. For example, it must renounce its support for the unpopular bloody dictatorial regimes around the world, say, in South Korea or Latin American countries. And this support outrages Soviet people understandably. Or that it should stop deploying armed forces in different parts of the world lying thousands of miles from America and cease supplying arms to Beijing, which does not conceal its territorial claims to many neighbors.

All these and many other problems linked with American actions on the international scene cause a legitimate concern and displeasure in the Soviet Union. What if Moscow starts acting on the basis of linkage? Will that increase the possibility of arms control agreement and prevention of a nuclear war, in which America would suffer as much as the Soviet Union, if the war ever starts, God forbid. (?I suggest your answers.)

Of course, Washington does not like certain aspects of Soviet foreign policy. It is also a fact we in the Soviet Union don't like many actions of the United States on the international arena. In these conditions the principle of all or nothing in relations between countries--and that is what the notorious linkage, sold by Alexander Haig, amounts to--is not only illusory but rather dangerous. Mankind can hope for eliminating the danger of a thermonuclear war not by some countries trying to dictate to others, but through earnest talks to find mutually acceptable compromises. A search for such compromises is long and difficult. To complicate it with an artificial linkage of problems means to actually display unwillingness for talks, for a mutually acceptable solution. That is the view of the present Washington stand held in many countries.

There will never be another time when Washington could impose its will on other nations. Developments show that this approach fails even in America's dealings with its allies. There is even less reason to believe the approach would be effective against the powerful Soviet Union. The real path to peace lies not in pointless and arrogant demands of a Soviet conduct acceptable for Washington, not in artificially mounting obstacles towards a solution of the pressing international problems on which the destiny of the human race depends, but in good will and a readiness for mutually acceptable solutions on the basis of equal security of the two sides. The sooner Washington policy makers realize this, the better for all of us, including Americans themselves.

U.S. EARLY WARNING LINKED TO SPACE MILITARIZATION

LD271230 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0610 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, 27 Aug (TASS)--The Air Force command has announced plans for the construction of an early warning radar system to warn of a possible "Soviet nuclear attack" on the United States from the Atlantic Ocean. It will be sited in the State of Georgia.

Two other similar systems have already been commissioned and the construction of another is planned. According to an Air Force spokesman, these "radar screens" will "keep under observation all potential bridgeheads of nuclear attack" from the Atlantic and Pacific.

The real reason for the construction of these complexes, however, lies elsewhere--to secure a program of space militarization, which the Pentagon is now implementing at a fast rate. As AP, in particular, observes, the "warning systems" will play an important role in watching all objects in the near-earth orbit. In other words, they will serve as some kind of "spotters" for satellite destroyers which the Pentagon intends to deploy in space by the end of the present decade. The panicky cries about the alleged "Soviet threat" are needed by the Pentagon only in order to conceal these aggressive militarist preparations.

'PROMINENT' LAWYER CLAIMS NEUTRON BOMB ILLEGAL

LD271536 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Aug, TASS--Professor Oleg Bogdanov, a prominent Soviet international lawyer, said that the neutron weapon falls under the category of the means of warfare banned by The Hague Convention.

"There has never been a more brutal means than the neutron weapon in the history of weapons", Oleg Bogdanov points out in an article published in the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] journal. He recalls that the shock wave and luminous radiation following the blast of a one-kiloton charge (such a charge is designed for the missiles, which are in the arsenal of the U.S. Army) cause total demolition of an area with a radius of 200-300 meters. The neutrons irradiated in the explosion have a enormous kinetic energy, easily penetrate clothes, armour and brick walls. The radiation is lethal to human beings at a distance of up to 830 meters from the epicenter. And half of people, who find themselves at a distance of 1,400 meters from the epicenter, will die in the course of a month. The rest will slowly die in agony in the course of a longer period. Neutron radiation breaks up the genetic structure in survivors: Monster children will be born even several generations after the weapon is used.

"The characteristics of the neutron weapon indisputably give ground to apply to it the so-called general (or blanket) prohibitions existing in contemporary international law," the Soviet lawyer writes.

Professor Bogdanov points out that in March 1978 the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia tabled a draft international convention on the prohibition of production, stockpiling, deployment and use of the nuclear neutron weapon. "The aim of the document is to protect mankind reliably from the emergence of a new barbarous type of the means of mass destruction. I.E. it is planned to use against it the most radical and effective forms of prohibition. This is necessitated by the interests of peace, the interests of mankind."

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL VIEWS RESULTS OF CRIMEA TALKS

PM271422 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "In the Interests of Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] Meetings have taken place in the Crimea between L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and leaders of the fraternal parties and countries of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, the GDR, Bulgaria, Mongolia and Poland, examining their results, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo wholly approved the activity of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and the results of the talks he held and expressed gratitude to the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries who took part in these talks.

The Crimea meetings were an outstanding event in international life and provoked tremendous interest among the world public. Their results are the subject of animated comment by the mass media of many countries. This attention to the now traditional Crimea meetings is of course, not fortuitous. It attests to the continually strengthening role and influence of the socialist community on the international arena, to the successes of its socioeconomic policy and to the firm and consistent course toward creative labor and the strengthening of peace, a course which in our troubled time is supported by the progressive forces of the whole world with such hope and trust.

The path of development chosen by the CEMA countries meets the basic interests of their peoples and strengthens the might of the whole socialist community. These successes have been possible thanks to the selfless efforts of every member of the community and their increasingly close mutual cooperation. They are indissolubly linked with the increasing leadership role of the communist and workers parties which are creatively applying the general laws of the building of socialism to the specific concrete conditions of their own countries.

Life has completely confirmed the correctness and fruitfulness of the strategy laid down in the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration. Our community has colossal material resources and tremendous creative potential at its disposal. It is a matter of how to utilize this mighty creative potential better and more wisely. The new tasks, their nature and scale, also determine a new approach to many problems. On the basis of a profound analysis of the past decade, the congresses of the fraternal countries' communist and workers parties have armed the peoples of our community with a scientific program of creative labor and have defined the future prospects for the forthcoming 5-year plans. The essence of the changes is expressed in the concise formula pronounced by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress: "The economy must be economical."

The eighties are a time of new decisions and new efforts to accelerate scientific and technical progress. A most important issue has been put on the agenda--to raise the technical level of production and its qualitative indicators, though the task of the intensification of the economy is being resolved primarily by national efforts, the importance of cooperation among the socialist countries both on a bilateral basis and within the CEMA framework is growing steadily. The development of socialist economic integration and the current deepening of the international socialist division of labor are aimed at resolving cardinal national economic problems. The results of the Crimea meetings confirm that cooperation among the fraternal countries in those economic areas which are basic both for scientific and technical progress and for the growth of the national well-being is assuming a particularly broad scale in the current 5-year period.

The socialist countries have scaled high peaks in building the new society. At the same time, for a number of reasons, their forward progress is not free from difficulties. People's Poland has come up against acute crisis phenomena. The practice of socialist development convinces us again and again how important it is for a communist party to be guided strictly by the Leninist norms of party life, to concern itself with strengthening ties with the masses and improving socialist democracy, to pursue a realistic economic policy without incurring excessive debts to capitalist states, to educate the working people in an internationalist spirit, to display revolutionary vigilance and to provide a timely and resolute rebuff to the antisocialist forces.

The fraternal countries cohesion is strengthening on the reliable basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. National egoism and indifference toward the interests of friends and allies are alien to them. The feeling of fellowship and of being a united family enable the socialist countries to cope confidently with the most complex phenomena arising in the process of building the new society.

During the Crimea meetings great attention was paid to the foreign policy of the socialist community. The socialist countries are opposing to imperialism's line--with which Beijing's policy is becoming ever more closely identified--a clear and consistent course toward consolidating peace, curbing and stopping the arms race and justly settling crisis situations at the negotiating table.

This policy is attractive for the world's peoples because it expresses their secret aspirations and hopes. This is why millions of people outside the socialist states are making a choice in their own hearts and minds in favor of the policy defined in the peace program for the eighties advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress.

It is precisely this power of attraction of our community's clear peace-loving and consistent policy and the force of its example, and not the notorious "Soviet military threat," which frighten the imperialist and hegemonist circles which have unleashed the anti-Soviet hysteria and are fueling international tension. The socialist countries have at their disposal everything necessary to guard their vital interests and will undertake everything necessary in this respect. At the same time they believe that the blessings of peace are necessary for all countries and all peoples. The socialist countries--and the results of the 1981 Crimea meetings attest to this with all clarity--are ready for dialogue and cooperation with all forces which are concerned about the present state of international affairs and are striving to strengthen international security.

The most important tasks of cooperation among the socialist states were discussed at the Crimea meetings. Accords were reached whose implementation will undoubtedly further the successful development of our countries and the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the whole socialist community.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS' ROUNDTABLE'

LD302100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 30 Aug 81

["International Observers' Roundtable" program presented by Boris Andrianov, all-union radio commentator, with Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA Editorial Board, and Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, KOMMUNIST international affairs observer]

[Text] [Andrianov] An extremely important international event in recent weeks has been the traditional meetings which took place in the Crimea between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, the GDR, Bulgaria, Mongolia and Poland. It would be impossible to overestimate the significance of such meetings. This is confirmed, in particular, by the enormous interest shown in this event by the world public, by the broadest circles in all countries. This interest is quite natural. It demonstrates, above all, how immeasurably the role and influence of the socialist community in the international arena have grown. Undoubtedly, in our troubled times, the progressive forces of the world support with particular hope and faith the firm and consistent course toward creative work and strengthening peace, a course which was confirmed again so convincingly and clearly by all those who took part in the Crimea meetings. One can say with confidence that the socialist community has embarked into the eighties as the most dynamic economic force in the world.

CEMA Economic Force

The CEMA countries provide approximately one-third of the world's industrial production. They are responsible for producing about 21 percent of the world's electricity, extracting more than a quarter of all coal and anthracite, extracting almost one fifth of all oil, and for producing just under 30 percent of all steel. Yet the population of the fraternal countries comprises one tenth of all mankind. The states of our community have more than trebled the average world level of per capita industrial production. Over the last 10 years, the total national income of our countries has grown by two-thirds. Gross industrial production has increased by 84 percent. The volume of agricultural production has increased by a quarter.

[Nekrasov] You have quoted a number of interesting figures showing the great economic successes of our countries, the fraternal countries of the community. These figures reflect the huge advantages of real socialism as a system compared with capitalism. These figures show the specific results of close economic cooperation between the CEMA countries, which multiplies our aggregate achievements.

[Andrianov] Apart from anything else, these figures show that the CEMA countries have at their disposal an exceptionally powerful material and technical potential. This is a stable and reliable basis for the confident and dynamic movement forward of each fraternal state, taken singly, and of our entire community as a whole. The problem is how to use this powerful potential more deeply and wisely. This is what was discussed in particular during the meetings held in the Crimea.

The peoples of the countries in the community, having embarked on the path toward building a new life, have gone through difficult trials and attained many lofty targets. Their firm union is knitted together by common communist convictions and aims, and it is noteworthy that concern not only for their own interests but for the interest of their friends is a characteristic feature of relations between the fraternal peoples. It is precisely such a genuinely comradesly and fraternal approach, devoid of national egoism, which helps the countries of socialism to cope confidently with the most complicated problems of an economic or other nature.

[Volskiy] This is perhaps particularly apparent in the conditions of the energy crisis currently being suffered by the capitalist world. Furthermore the cost of raw materials for industry has also gone up considerably in the West.

[Andrianov] All this naturally exerts an indirect influence on our community as well, but not to the same degree as in the capitalist countries.

It is, of course, no secret that the Soviet Union is the main supplier of energy resources and raw materials to the CEMA countries. It supplies them with fuel and raw materials at prices which are considerably lower than those in the world market. In this way, our country considerably weakens the pressure of unfavorable external factors on the balance of payments of the socialist states. Suffice it to say that the fraternal countries benefitted by R15 billion in the last 5-year period just from the purchase of oil and oil products from the Soviet Union at such prices. Moreover, even though conditions for obtaining many types of energy resources are worsening, our country will increase its energy exports to the fraternal countries by 20 percent in this 5-year period compared with the previous 5-year period.

[Nekrasov] Yes, you have quoted some graphic and quite convincing examples of the genuinely comradely and fraternal approach to the interests of our friends. But this approach, of course, is not one-sided. Cooperation within the CEMA framework gives our country and our Soviet people considerable benefits.

[Andrianov] Naturally. Moreover, these are benefits which are quite substantial both for our national economy and for the lives of Soviet people. Judge for yourselves. Over the last 10 years the Soviet Union has received from the fraternal countries engineering goods worth approximately R60 billion. That is approximately two-thirds of our entire import of such products. Here are further examples: As a result of supplies from the fraternal countries, our pool of passenger railroad cars has increased by 35 percent, while the tonnage of the Soviet merchant fleet has increased by 40 percent. To supplement this picture, let me remind you that supplies of certain types of cloth, clothing, furniture, kitchenware, footwear and other consumer goods from the fraternal countries comprise 12-20 percent of the retail trade turnover in our country. In the current 5-year period, the Soviet Union will receive essential equipment worth more than R60 billion from the CEMA countries. This is the same amount as that which we received over the last 10 years. A substantial role in supplying our country's population will be played by the import of consumer goods. The CEMA countries will supply us with such goods worth more than R40 billion. Multiplying ties in all fields with the countries of socialism has served and serves to boost the national economy, to increase the national prosperity of each fraternal state participating in this cooperation and to raise the material standard of living of the working people. It is toward these goals that the creative tasks set by the congresses of communist and workers' parties held are aimed. This was particularly stressed during the Crimean meetings.

[Volskiy] Those taking part in the meetings also pointed out that imperialist forces are incessantly trying to undermine the system of socialism in one country or another. This confirms once again how important it is to strengthen the cohesion of the socialist states. This task becomes all the more urgent in the present-day situation, since imperialism, above all American imperialism, is forcing the arms race, aggravating international tension and creating a threat to the security of not only socialist but also developing and other countries.

Bomb Decision, Arms Race

[Andrianov] The initiators of such a policy see in it the means of pressurizing the socialist countries and developing states. Obviously, the international political climate has deteriorated. The process of detente has been retarded. A threat to the security of the socialist world has arisen. This was noted during the Crimean meetings, where direct reference was made to the causes of that present international situation. They result from the irresponsible actions of the imperialists. For example, take the decision of the Reagan administration to start serial production of neutron weapons. There can be no doubt that the neutron weapon is the tool of aggression, the tool of mass destruction of people and the tool for starting a nuclear war on the European Continent. This is why the Reagan administration, in adopting the decision on neutron weapons, has in fact made another attempt to achieve a position of strength in talks on arms limitation and, in particular, to exert pressure on the Soviet Union at the talks on nuclear arms in Europe.

[Nekrasov] I think it would be right to add here that Washington is now appearing to, or giving the impression--only time will tell--of showing signs of readiness to sit down at the table for talks with the Soviet Union. American politicians are currently giving this form of promise to their allies in West Europe.

[Andrianov] Whoever has had the opportunity of visiting the United States knows how popular cowboy films are there. Even the most mediocre actors play the part of such brave heroes.

The subjects of such pictures are varied but similar situations are seen quite often. When, for instance, one of the heroes carefully cleans and loads his Colt before meeting someone, even the most naive spectators understand that it is not a peaceful conversation that he is preparing for. The language of force, or of the threat of force, is even less appropriate for international talks--for solving international disputes in a just and reasonable way. This was once again said plainly at the meetings in the Crimea. The parties to the summit meetings in the Crimea reiterated their conviction that relations among states with different social systems must be built--and all the more so in the present nuclear age--upon the principles of peaceful coexistence. That presupposes reducing the level of military confrontation, undertaking a constant constructive dialogue, and developing peaceful, mutually beneficial cooperation. That is precisely the aim of the peace program for the eighties which was put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress.

[Volskiy] Boris Vasiliyevich, you have spoken of the neutron danger to Europe, and certainly, the neutron bomb is intended above all for the countries in Western Europe--for deploying there--as is being discussed and written about quite openly in the United States. But there is a very significant remark by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger which seems to have slipped by without much notice in the world's press. He made an admission of some importance: Weinberger said that the neutron weapon could also be used outside Europe. His colleagues were more precise, adding immediately that it is the Persian Gulf they chiefly have in mind as a zone where that weapon could, as they said, be "potentially effective." Well, it is scarcely necessary to remind you that the situation in that region is very difficult and tense. In the United States, they are writing frankly that they fear a "radicalization of the popular mass movements," there as they call it. So in these circumstances, when officials of the U.S. Defense Department talk about the "potential effectiveness" of the neutron bomb in the Persian Gulf, I do not think that what they are saying looks all that abstract.

[Andrianov] Certainly, the oilfields, oil refineries and oil pipelines--all that, it is supposed, would remain intact even after a neutron attack, whereas human deaths--Iranians or Arabs--are of little concern to the American neocolonialists.

[Volskiy] That is just the point, that a lot is being said in the bourgeois press just now about the rapid growth of population in the developing countries--that it allegedly poses some sort of threat to the industrial West. From such arguments, it is only one step to beginning to think in terms of neutron arms in relation to the developing countries. Indeed--these people say--there would be less people in Asia and Africa but then it would be easier to exploit their wealth. Who would be left to protest? Well, these are dark fantasies that can only be seriously thought of by someone who is openly inhuman.

S. African, U.S. 'Aggression'

But there is one problem connected with this about which the West is obviously keeping silent. I refer to the reports that nuclear weapons and missile technology are being developed in the Republic of South Africa, Israel and certain other states. Both the South African racialists and the Begin government, unlike, say, the Chinese leadership, have preferred not to openly voice their approval of Reagan's decision to produce the neutron bomb. But one can be sure they would not mind acquiring it. The temptation's there, after all. Take the minerals in Namibia: the very rich deposits of diamonds, the Namibian copper, lead, uranium oxide. In view of the prospects for improving mining technology, the racialists who occupy Namibia, or the transnational corporations operating there, may not have so much need for large numbers of local Africans as cheap labor.

The South African authorities, with the help of the Western powers, are trying to foist a puppet government on Namibia. In Rhodesia they had no luck with this but in Namibia they hope to get away with it since there is a South African army of occupation installed.

But this neocolonialist solution is totally unacceptable to the African population and to its organization, the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO], which leads the struggle. They are pressing for the withdrawal of the South African troops and a genuinely free expression of their will, as a result of which, as no one doubts, SWAPO would come to power. These demands are supported by the independent African countries, too -- above all by Angola, which is adjacent to Namibia. Now the South African troops have entered Angola in considerable strength. From the individual raids of past months, they have now gone over to direct and extensive armed intervention.

There is a peculiar--or rather, a distorted--logic in this. The logic of aggression, as with the Americans in Indochina, when from South Vietnam they made incursions into Cambodia--now Kampuchea--raids on Laos and so on.

[Andrianov] I think, Dmitriy Antonovich, that this resemblance is by no means fortuitous. More and more facts are now coming to light which show that the Reagan administration is supporting the aggression against Angola ...

[Volskiy interrupting] If not urging on the South African racialists. By all its actions it is urging them on. On the very day that the intervention in Angola began, American Senator Richard Lugar said: Angola may become for us a spot that we will make use of. What are they going to use this hot spot for? The senator explained. He said: to hold a test of strength. In other words, as I decipher it, in order to turn Angola into a form of testing ground not only for South African policy, but also for U.S. policy directed against liberation movements. Of course, there probably is some difference between the concrete aims of South Africa--which is thinking only of that region, of Namibia or of southern Africa as a whole--and the global designs of the United States. But that is just the point: The aims of the racialists are becoming more and more closely interwoven with these global imperialist schemes or, to be more precise, with the present American military--political doctrine which, by analogy with the aggressive doctrine of the forties and fifties, one might call the doctrine of rolling back. At that time it was propounded mainly for Europe and the Far East, perhaps, whereas now, exploiting their not unfamiliar slogan of fighting terrorism, they want to extend this aggressive doctrine of rolling back to the whole, vast, developing Afro-Asian and Latin American spheres.

U.S. 'Terrorism,' Maneuvers

[Andrianov] If we are speaking of terrorism, that is just what the Americans are engaged in. The journalist Jack Anderson, who is well-known in the United States, published an article the other day in which he revealed new CIA plans to liquidate prominent figures and cause general unrest in a number of developing countries -- countries that adhere to a progressive outlook.

[Volskiy] This secret work of the quiet Americans is just one aspect of the matter. What makes terrorism so dangerous is that it is organically linked, among other things, with attempts to put direct military pressure on the progressive developing countries. They are trying first of all to apply that pressure through the agency of other people, through Washington's partners, as we see in southern Africa, Angola and the Near East. The Egyptian Army recently began maneuvers near the border with Libya and at the same time, as you remember, comrades, American fighters shot down Libyan aircraft during U.S. 6th Fleet maneuvers in the Mediterranean. This was evidently no isolated action since at the time the Americans were carrying out maneuvers all over the globe, as it were, from the Caribbean to the Far East.

Little Grenada, a small and courageous state where leftwing forces are in power, consider that the maneuvers which were held in the Caribbean were in preparation for an invasion of that island, that country.

Nevertheless, it is clear that Grenada was not the only target of those maneuvers. Last Tuesday, U.S. Secretary of State Haig lashed out with direct attacks and threats against Cuba although, as the U.S. press wrote--I am quoting the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR--he did not reveal any details of precisely what action the United States was planning to take against Cuba.

But no matter what they may be contemplating there, it seems to me that what should be stressed is that the general alignment of world forces and the mood of world public opinion--which is increasingly aware that all this brandishing of weapons, not to mention attempts to use them, could lead to unpredictable consequences--stand astride the path of all these bellicose preparations and whims.

[Andrianov] The supporters of militarism who have now acquired such influence in U.S. ruling circles are actively trying to prove that military spending supposedly stimulates economic development or at any rate helps to ease the economic crisis, in other words has a beneficial effect. Well, we know that this is an absolutely false theory. Vadim Nikolayevich, perhaps you would tell us in this context about the present state of the U.S. economy.

U.S. Economy, Deficit

[Nekrasov] Well, the current performance of the U.S. economy confirms the correctness of views held by authoritative economists. Not just Marxists, I want to stress, but also many Western bourgeois economists who are asserting that military spending is heavy ballast for the economy to carry.

But let us look at the specific state of affairs in the United States. There is unemployment. Official statistics show that it is now over the 8 million mark and showing a tendency to increase further. One of the reasons for this is military spending. After all, U.S. economists themselves have convincingly proved that every \$1 billion spent on militaristic preparations deprives 14,000 workers, who could have been employed in civilian industries, or 30,000 office staff employed in various establishments, teachers, doctors and so on, of work. Or there is inflation, in other words, the increase in the cost of living. It is now running at an annual rate of 10-11 percent. Once again there are no prospects whatsoever for an improvement in the situation. For many years now the United States has had a substantial budget deficit on a regular basis. How is this deficit covered? By adding to the national debt and also by printing more money, more dollars. Once again this leads to increased inflation and higher prices. But the budget deficit is the result, first and foremost, of colossal military spending.

When he came to power, President Reagan promised that he would eliminate this deficit within a few years. He has given an assurance that this deficit will be cut to \$42.5 billion next year. But U.S. specialists are already asserting that the way military spending is now increasing, the deficit will come to no less than \$60 or \$70 billion. In the following year--1983--it could even increase to \$90 billion. There are even reports in the U.S. press that Reagan's leading economic advisers are coming to the conclusion that the budget deficit will increase unless there is some cutback in plans to increase military spending. Millions of ordinary Americans will suffer from this.

[Volskiy] But after all, Vadim Nikolayevich, there are some people who benefit from all this. Clearly, the people who, as you know, are called "fat cats" are, above all, the monopolists in the military business sphere. After all, they receive orders worth many millions for the manufacture of armaments. They have guaranteed sales markets. I have read in the U.S. press that the profits of the military monopolies are as a rule almost twice as high as in civilian industries. Sometimes they are even five times higher. It is these monopolies, above all, who are fuelling the flames under the cauldron of the arms race.

[Nekrasov] As I said, the other side of the coin is a worsening of the living conditions of millions and millions of people. The Reagan administration has already made provision for the funds allocated to social security, the health service and education to be cut by over \$35 billion next year.

According to the calculations of economists this means that 21 million Americans--about 6 million families--will be poorer, will eat less and will live in colder apartments as they will not have enough money to buy fuel. They will be even more afraid than now to fall ill because of the increased cost of medical care. They will know that their children will not receive the education which they would like to give them, and so on. This refers to next year, when over \$35 billion will be cut. But over the next 3 years there are plans to reduce this spending by \$145 billion. That is what the capitalist world--where those self-same military monopolies about which you were speaking, Dmitriy Antonovich, rule the roost--is really like.

But, coming back to the point, I would like to note that 2 days ago, (Rhody), a female correspondent for NBC, the U.S. television company, said that if President Reagan goes ahead and spends the \$1.5 trillion which he has spoken of on building up military potential over the next 5 years, he will again have to make a considerable cut in spending on social programs. This could lead to a political catastrophe for Reagan.

Air Controllers' Strike

Well, this lies in the future. But at the moment we are witnessing a strike by U.S. air traffic controllers. Their trade union is not really a big one. For a number of years the U.S. trade union movement has been engaged in a purely economic struggle. It has been dormant, so to speak. Its ranks have even become smaller, relatively speaking. In these circumstances, this militant action, which has already lasted for several weeks, shows the extent to which this militant potential in the ranks of the U.S. working people is maturing.

[Andrianov] In my view the strike by the air traffic controllers has been one of the most important events in U.S. public life. It is still continuing. Its consequences will undoubtedly have great significance for U.S. domestic affairs. This strike has also been one more very graphic exposure of the legend propagated by U.S. imperialism about so-called human rights which, it is claimed, are championed by the U.S. establishment and which are, allegedly, violated in the socialist countries.

[Nekrasov] Yes, the air traffic controllers strike is interesting in many respects. In the first place, it is very militant and demonstrates the general mood of broad sections of U.S. working people. After all--just look--a colossal repressive apparatus came down on it. Of the 17,000 controllers, 13,000 are members of the trade union. Eleven thousand have braved all the threats and have been on strike since 3 August. A number of trade union leaders have been arrested--not just arrested but manacled. But you are right of course, Boris Vasilyevich. This is an issue involving the so-called human rights in the United States, where the right to strike is proclaimed to be, supposedly, an inalienable right of the working people. Using the slogan of defending these rights the U.S. special services, as we know, are trying to interfere in the affairs of socialist Poland. Well, in actual fact, we can see how in the United States this right is literally trampled on before the entire country. They are being trampled on by that same Reagan who declares that he is prepared to crush this strike to that the struggle of the air traffic controllers does not become an example for other parts of the trade union movement.

[Andrianov] In assessing the present state of international relations it has now become particularly clear that a most important task facing mankind is to prevent a fatal development of events. This requires the unification of efforts throughout the world for the present and the future. This requires the unification of endeavors for the sake of peace for the present and future generations. The socialist countries, our community, have all they need to defend their vital interests and they will do all that is necessary in this respect. At the same time, as was stressed at the meetings in the Crimea, our countries continue to believe that all states and peoples need peace and the defense and consolidation of this peace is a matter that concerns everybody.

At this point we are concluding our program. Thank you for your attention. All the best.

REAGAN ECONOMIC PROGRAM, DEFENSE SPENDING HIT

PM271045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 81 p 5

[Viktor Linnik "Commentator's Column": "Cheerless Prospects"]

[Text] "This is just the beginning" were the words with which the U.S. President signed the bills on the federal budget for fiscal 1982 and the 25-percent tax cuts over 3 years for individuals and corporations, which have been approved by Congress. The administration's program--which has acquired the force of law--to "revive the economy" has been described in the United States as "the sharpest turn toward economic conservatism in recent decades."

The lion's share of the total tax cuts of \$750 billion over 5 years will go to the corporations and the wealthy; social expenditure in the same period will be cut by \$131 billion. This is the biggest cut in social spending in the almost 50-year history of the existence of social programs in the United States. For the first time in many years there has been no attempt even to make a show of balancing "guns and butter," which used to be regarded in Washington as a sign of good manners.

"Accept our program and we will turn the American economy upside down"--it was on the basis of this "Archimedes" ["Arkhimeddvaya"] formula that the White House pushed its proposals, advertising them as a panacea for the permanent crises inherent in capitalism.

However, the victims of the administration's economic innovations are perfectly real--they are the millions of Americans whose everyday existence depends on the 250 federal social spending programs which are being abolished as of 1 October, while the promised benefits, according to many people, including leading U.S. economists, are extremely illusory. In any case the budget deficit is expected to reach \$90 billion next year, which will exceed this year's level. Unemployment, as the magazine of business circles FORTUNE noted dispassionately, "will be higher by the end of 1982 than at any time since 1975." And the annual rise in consumer prices will remain high--at the level of 9 percent.

An important reason is that there remains one article in the budget on which the White House not only refuses to economize but, on the contrary, is spending money with an obsession which is dangerous for the cause of peace and the peoples' security. U.S. military spending over the next 5 years will be \$1.5 trillion.

The American economy, fettered by high interest rates, is now slithering around more and more severely in an attempt to prevent a repetition of last year's recession. As we can see, the most reassuring future prospects do not await it, thanks to the implementation of the White House's new financial program.

SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING, MX DECISION VIEWED

PM261350 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Accelerating Militarization"]

[Text] San Francisco, 18 Aug--A session of the U.S. National Security Council chaired by R. Reagan has been held in Los Angeles to discuss the U.S. strategic arms buildup program.

The session's attention was focused largely on plans to create a fleet of new strategic bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons. The question of how to base MX ICBMs, whose development and deployment program will, it has been calculated, cost the U.S. taxpayer \$50 billion, was also discussed.

According to a UPI report, presidential aide E. Meese has made it known that Reagan will announce his decisions on the MX missile system and a new strategic bomber approximately "within the next 3-5 weeks."

U.S. SR-71 ACCUSED OF VIOLATING DPRK AIRSPACEDPRK Denies Missile Launching

OW281721 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] According to a report from People's Korea, on 26 August a U.S. reconnaissance plane encroached upon the territorial airspace of the northern part of People's Korea. The report points out that this is a serious provocative act that has aggravated the tense situation in this region.

At the same time the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY firmly refutes the U.S. press release alleging that a surface-to-air missile was fired at a U.S. reconnaissance plane flying in international airspace near People's Korea.

'Gross Violation' Reported

LD281852 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Aug, TASS--The CENTRAL TELEGRAPH AGENCY OF KOREA has reported a case of gross violation of DPRK's air space by an American spy plane.

On August 26 of this year, says the agency's report, the American SR-71 spy plane intruded into the airspace over the northern part of the DPRK for the purpose of gathering espionage data. This act provided fresh evidence of the subversive policy of the U.S. administration against the DPRK, a case of gross violation of the republic's sovereignty. Spy flights regularly flown by U.S. reconnaissance planes over DPRK territory must be regarded as part of the provocative schemes of the USA designed to sharpen tensions on the Korean Peninsula and to unleash a new war in Korea, stresses the CENTRAL TELEGRAPH AGENCY OF KOREA.

Washington, 28 Aug, TASS--A U.S. State Department spokesman made a statement making it clear that the United States intends to continue these provocative actions which were described by him as "routine flights."

The statements in American mass media commenting on the incident leave one in no doubt regarding the real aims of the SR-71 flights. According to NBC television company report, it is a "successor" to the "U-2" spy plane, and is equipped with the most sophisticated equipment and cameras. The New York TIMES is even more specific on the subject, stressing that the SR-71, based in Okinawa, is being used by the Pentagon for photographing North Korean military facilities.

As is clear from an ASSOCIATED PRESS report, U.S. spy planes have repeatedly violated the DPRK's airspace before, but each time Washington stubbornly denied that.

DPRK'S YI CHONG-OK STOPS IN MOSCOW, MEETS KATUSHEV

LD301940 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1645 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Aug (TASS)--Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee, and premier of the DPRK Administration Council was in Moscow today en route to the Syrian Arab Republic.

Yi Chong-ok was met and seen off at the airport by Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, other officials, and Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR. A friendly conversation was held between Konstantin Katushev and Yi Chong-ok.

JAPANESE INVOLVEMENT IN ANZUS EXERCISES SCORED

LD281400 Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 28 Aug 81

[By TASS commentator Vasilii Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Aug, TASS--The national Defence Agency of Japan announced that its naval forces are to hold (from August 30) joint exercises with Australian Navy off the south eastern shores of Australia. It is indicative that naval exercises, codenamed "Sea Eagle" and involving ANZUS member countries--i.e. the USA, Australia and New Zealand--are to be held simultaneously in the same area.

The very fact of Japanese ships being sent far away from Japan for military exercises contradicts the spirit and letter of its present constitution. Meantime Japanese naval forces take part more and more often in joint exercises together with other countries, including the United States' partners in military blocs. Last year, for instance, Japan sent its warship to the "Rimpac" naval exercises which also involved the naval forces of the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. This year Japan again intends to take part in similar exercises which are also to be joined by South Korea.

If Japan's participation in joint exercises together with the American Armed Forces and close coordination of the activities of their headquarters are motivated in Tokyo by Japan's actual military alliance with Washington, there is no agreement between Australia and Japan concerning joint military activities. Hence there are no pretexts for the two countries to hold naval exercises like those to take place off the Australian shores towards the end of August.

The fact that these exercises will be held simultaneously and in the same area as the planned exercises of the ANZUS countries is by no means a coincidence. Attempts are being made to improve step by step interaction between the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" and the armed forces of the ANZUS bloc. These attempts look especially sinister in the light of Washington's present efforts to put into one harness all its partners in this vast region and to delegate some of the gendarme functions to them.

Furthermore, Washington and Tokyo want to push through the idea of establishing a so-called "Pacific community" so as to link into one system the ANZUS and bilateral military pacts between the USA and its partners, specifically Japan and the Seoul regime. The Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" have been actually assigned a number of operational tasks of the Seventh American Fleet in the north west Pacific. It is planned now to extend this sphere southward.

The militarisation of Japan, which is forced through by Washington and certain circles in Tokyo, is thus spearheaded against the countries of Southeast Asia. The peoples of these countries suffered a great deal at the hands of the Japanese militarists in the recent past, and they cannot remain indifferent to a resurgent menace.

DRA'S KESHTMAND ADDRESSES FOREIGN NEWSMEN

LD271654 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Kabul, 27 Aug, TASS--The criminal activity of armed mercenaries sent from abroad to Afghanistan damages the economy of the country in many spheres. This was said at a press-conference for foreign correspondents by Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers.

The gunmen are plundering and destroying state and public property, are burning schools, hospitals and homes, the head of government said. Counter-revolutionary armed gangs are staging their predatory raids precisely against those objectives that are vital for the well-being of the people and for economic advance. All this is being done with the use of American and other weapons received by the gunmen from abroad. At one time our security agencies arrested Pakistani citizens, Egyptians and Americans, who had collaborated with the gangsters. This is direct evidence of interference in the affairs of Afghanistan from abroad.

The Chinese chauvinists play a very active part in the undeclared war against Afghanistan, the prime minister emphasised. Beijing's mass media developed a veritable propaganda war against us in the press and in the air. Chinese instructors are training killers supplying them with Chinese-made arms. Many such arms were captured during military operations.

The head of government next dwelt on problems of development of the country, underscored the economic successes achieved in defiance of machinations by imperialist forces and their hangers-on. A third of our budget this year has been earmarked for industrialisation and for development projects. In this context Keshtmand conveyed heartfelt gratitude to the countries of the socialist community, above all, the USSR for their assistance to Afghanistan.

Thanks to this assistance the plans are being successfully fulfilled. The financial situation of the country is stable, foreign trade both with socialist and developing capitalist countries is being positively conducted.

At the same time we seek to attract the national bourgeoisie into more active participation in the economy of the country. In the agrarian sector we render assistance to peasants with seeds, fertilisers, subsidies, and also farming machinery and are setting up machine and tractor stations.

The successes in Afghanistan's economic development after the beginning of the new stage of the April revolution instill optimism, the head of government emphasised in conclusion.

DRA FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS IN MOSCOW 25-28 AUG

LD281533 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1444 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Aug (TASS)--Shah Mohammad Dost, foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, was in Moscow 25-28 August. During his stay he met with Georgiy Korniyenko, USSR first deputy minister of external affairs. During the talk, which passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere, several questions of mutual interest were discussed.

TASS INTERVIEWS KARMAL ON PEACE INITIATIVES

LD301110 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Kabul, 30 Aug, TASS--The Soviet peace programme which was set out by the outstanding political figure of our times--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet--at the 26th Congress of the CPSU and in his other speeches constitutes an exceptionally important and constructive foreign policy action which most fully accords with the inmost aspirations of the whole of mankind, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, said in an interview with TASS correspondents. The Soviet initiatives concerning the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the Middle East are a clear-cut and explicit programme for ensuring peace and security in this region.

Babrak Karmal condemned the course which imperialist circles pursue on various artificial pleas towards heightening international tension and spiraling up the arms race. The U.S. interference in El Salvador, and in the affairs of other Latin American countries, the South African regime's attack on Angola and Mozambique, the construction of U.S. bases in Egypt, Oman and Somalia, in the Arabian Peninsula, the programme for the creation of military bases in the territory of Pakistan and the U.S. major base on Diego Garcia island, Washington's support for fascist regimes, the undisguised support for the Afghan counter-revolutionary rabble, and the decision on full-scale production of neutron weapons--all are links of the same chain and manifestations of the increased aggressiveness of imperialism, he pointed out.

The growth of tension in the world began not in connection with the events in Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal went on to say. This is only a pretext. So-called "threat" on the part of the Soviet Union--this is a pretext, too. The efforts by the U.S. military-industrial complex to get out of the crisis in which the capitalist system has found itself--this is what explains the growth of the aggressiveness of imperialism which creates seats of tension all over the world. In result there are millions of unemployed and inflation in the countries of the West. To get out of the crisis, the USA is capable of going to the killing of millions of people and is prepared to try again and again to suppress national liberation movements. Such is the essence of imperialism.

Recalling the DRA Government's peace proposals aimed at settling the situation around Afghanistan, in particular, its statements of May 14, 1980, and August 24, this year, Babrak Karmal emphasized that they proceed from the Afghan people's passionate striving for peace, tranquility and security both in their own country, in the region and in the whole world. However, these peace initiatives have been given a hostile reception by the ruling circles of the USA and Britain, he said.

"The people, party and Government of Afghanistan," he pointed out, "proceed from an understanding that no one, never and nowhere has a right to interfere in others' affairs. This is one of our basic principles. Any encroachments on the part of whosoever on our independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and on the gains of the April revolution are resolutely rejected by the people and the leadership of Afghanistan. The DRA Government's recent statement is a new step reflecting our striving to solve the problems which stand between Afghanistan and its neighbours. To attain this end we suggest gathering at the round table of tripartite negotiations for Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran, in the presence of the U.N. secretary-general or his representative, to come to terms on a range of matters of interest to them. Such negotiations will become possible if interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs ceases."

BACKGROUND TO BUILDING OF BERLIN WALL EXAMINED

PM271347 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 Aug 81 p 3

[Report by correspondent S. Buneyev in response to reader's letter: "Border, the GDR Working Class Standing Guard over the Gains of Socialism"--first two paragraphs are reader's letter]

[Text] The press recently reported that the GDR has celebrated the 20th anniversary of the taking of measures to reinforce the state border with West Berlin. Can you describe in more detail what steps were taken and their significance for the GDR?

[Signed] Ye. Karpov, Moskovskaya Oblast.

Berlin, August--That night Josef Weber was awakened by the alarm. He got up quickly, dressed, and went out into the street. Despite the early hour, there were many people there. Hundreds of people were rushing to the assembly point. Like Weber, they were members of the working class combat groups--volunteer detachments created at enterprises.

"At first I thought it was a training alarm," Weber says. "That happened often in those days: The situation in Berlin was extremely tense. But when I was handed combat weapons I realized it was a serious matter."

At the time the West openly called Berlin a frontline city or "the cheapest atom bomb." The border with the Western sectors, open until 13 August 1961, gave extensive opportunities for waging an undeclared war against the young republic and the other socialist countries. And the enemy made extensive use of them. About 100 espionage and terrorist organizations had settled and were active on West Berlin's territory. "Personnel trading firms" were active everywhere: Seeking to undermine the GDR's scientific and technical potential, representatives of these organizations used bribery, promises and frequently overt blackmail to entice scientists and specialists to work in the West. The price was set depending on the quality of the "commodity." For instance, clients paid DM500-3,000 for a scientist. Speculation in the Western market flourished, encouraged in every way by the West German authorities. While propaganda was hypocritically deploring the fate of the "poor relations in the East," food was being shipped by the ton from the GDR via the capital. The harm thus caused to the economy during the 12 years the open border with West Berlin existed totaled over M100 billion, which was approximately equal to the republic's national income for 1956 and 1957 together. By mid-1961 the FRG had elaborated the so-called "gray plan" providing for the elimination of socialism in the GDR and had begun to prepare to implement it. The plan consisted in staging, initially, acts of provocation and disturbances and then turning to direct military aggression.

The first stage began as early as July: Cases of arson began to occur in the GDR capital. However, they did not succeed in putting the plan into operation.

"Our combat group, consisting of trade union workers, was sent to the Brandenburg Gate. Subunits of the National People's Army and the people's police were there already," Weber continues his story. "We took our places side by side on the border, forming a living barrier. A crowd incited by provocateurs had assembled in the Western sector directly opposite us. But they did not actually dare to attack. They realized that we were fully determined to defend our capital. Construction materials were shipped in to us and we began to take turns to erect a wall: one person laying bricks, another standing guard."

During those hours a similar picture could be observed all along the GDR's 164 km border with West Berlin. On 14 August at 0300 hours the fortifications along the border were ready.

Looking back today on the events of 20 years ago it may be said without exaggeration that the GDR Government's resolute actions, supported by the Soviet Union, not only strengthened worker and peasant power in the republic but saved the world from the danger of a new world war.

The wall looks very ordinary. Made of concrete, not too high, it could be the barrier for any large enterprise were it not for the plaques recalling that the GDR state border passes here. And the border is not the most tranquil one. It is 20 years now since that August night, and the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin has been signed, designed to normalize the situation around that city, and has become a very important part of the detente process in Europe. But some people in the West still cannot come to terms with their defeat.

"Last year over 10,000 hostile acts against the GDR were perpetrated from the West Berlin side," border police Snr Lt (V. Gantsauge), my guide in the museum created by the Berlin border guards at the Brandenburg Gates, says. (V. Gantsauge) has served on this border for exactly 20 years--as long as the wall has existed. During these years he has buried many of his comrades who have died at the hands of criminals and bought hooligans while defending the republic's borders. Various revanchist nationalist and other reactionary little groups based in West Berlin are openhanded with money for acts of provocation.

"They recruit their executors mainly from among the unemployed youth," (Gantsauge) says. "Literally for a piece of bread, for DM20 for a small operation, young people desperate for work embark on crimes: They damage border fortifications, violate the border, shout antisocialist slogans over loudspeakers, and shot down the floodlights illuminating the border zone. This hooliganism frequently ends in tragedy. Last year one of our comrades was killed and 11 were wounded by the fragments of floodlight lamps. The city's inhabitants also suffer from the provocateurs. Over these 20 years apartment blocks near the border have been fired on 1,300 times. Sometimes from a primitive sling and sometimes from a well-aimed rifle. Last year six people were wounded and one killed as a result of these bombardments."

These acts of provocation are committed with the direct connivance of the West Berlin authorities and not without financial and moral support from the governments of Western states and their special services. In recent days reactionary forces in the FRG and West Berlin have tried again to mount a slander campaign aimed at distorting the events of August 1961. As always, the campaign's organizers take cover under phrases about the defense of human rights in the GDR and as always these words are at variance with their deeds. They lay flowers at a monument bearing the hypocritical inscription "To the Victims of the Red Dictatorship" yet the newspapers seldom publish the latest reports of perfidious murders of border guards. They demand freedom of movement for GDR citizens yet in the past 6 months alone the border police have averted seven attempts to kidnap children with a view to forcing their parents to flee to the West. On 13 August, when the republic was celebrating the 20th anniversary of the taking of steps to reinforce the GDR's state border with West Berlin, the acts of provocation were stepped up. Malicious leaflets were distributed, the press published statements by all sorts of renegades, automobiles with revanchist slogans drove through the streets of West Berlin, and insults against the GDR were again broadcast through loudspeakers across the wall. But who could be frightened by these cowardly acts of provocation and this impotent malice? Who could be driven from the correct path by the tons of base pulp literature (6,000 tons of these concoctions have been confiscated at the border with West Berlin)? To the honor of the West Berliners it must be admitted that this time the majority did not support the provocateurs. And the combat groups of the working class walked through the streets of democratic Berlin in a triumphal march. Side by side with their fathers, who defended the border on that memorable night, in the ranks there marched their sons, ready at the party's first call to come to the defense of the republic's borders.

'UNDERSTANDINGS' WITH PSOE ON NATO ENTRY DENIED

PM241820 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 81 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Clumsy Strategem"]

[Text] Recently EUROPA distributed a slanderous concoction about some "understandings" between the CPSU and the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party [PSOE] concerning resistance to the plans for Spain's entry into NATO, allegedly reached during the visit to the Soviet Union of a PSOE delegation headed by the party's secretary general, Felipe Gonzalez, in December 1977. This falsification was widely taken up by Spain's bourgeois mass media.

The results of the meeting between the delegations of the CPSU and the PSOE in 1977 are well known. They are reflected in the published joint communique. This document says, among other things, that the delegations "reaffirmed the positions of their parties concerning the necessity of overcoming the division of the world today into antagonistic military-political blocs and of opposing their expansion." This position of the Soviet Union is well known. It has been reaffirmed more than once in public by Soviet leaders. There have never been nor could there be any "secret understandings" between the CPSU and the PSOE.

Who needs this falsification? There is no doubt that this campaign has been launched with the object of pleasing NATO and pro-NATO circles inside Spain in connection with the developing struggle around the question of the country's entry into the North Atlantic bloc. There is no doubt that this provocation also has the purpose of smearing those forces that uphold Spain's national interests and of harming normal relations between the USSR and Spain and the friendship between the Soviet and Spanish peoples.

U.S.-SPANISH MILITARY EXERCISE SET FOR PYRENEES

LD282145 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Madrid, 28 Aug (TASS)--The joint Spanish-U.S. military exercises code-named "Cirsex-81" are scheduled to be held in the southeast of the Pyrenees from October 26 to November 4. According to a report of the EFE news agency, their aim is to practice "defensive operations within the framework of the geographical zone determined by the Spanish-American treaty." Land, naval and air forces of both countries, nearly 30,000 servicemen, are to take part in the exercises.

IRANIAN PRESIDENT, PRIME MINISTER KILLED IN BLAST

Explosion Announced

LD301524 Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 30 Aug, TASS--L'ANCE PRESSE reported from Tehran a powerful explosion in the building housing the office of Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad Javad Bahonar. The building caught fire. Casualties are reported.

The Iranian security forces have blocked the area where the building is situated and the approaches to the nearby building of parliament which is currently in session.

Initial Casualty Report

LD301944 Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Tehran, 30 Aug, TASS--According to official data, five people have been killed and fifteen wounded as a result of the explosion in the office of the Iranian prime minister. According to a Tehran radio report, President Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and Prime Minister Mohammad Javar Bahonar are among the wounded. They have been hospitalized.

Raja'i, Bahonar Deaths

LD310504 Moscow TASS in English 0435 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Tehran, 31 Aug, TASS--It was officially announced here that Iran's President Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and Prime Minister Mohammad Javad Bahonar were killed by an explosion in the government building on August 30.

The president was elected on July 24 of this year after previous President Bani-Sadr had been stripped of his powers. The prime minister was appointed on August 5 of this year.

Presidential Council Formed

LD310810 Moscow TASS in English 0804 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Tehran, 31 Aug, TASS--According to a report of Radio Tehran the funeral of President of Iran Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and Prime Minister Mohammad Javad Bahonar who were killed by an explosion in the government building on August 30 will be held today. The five-day national mourning was announced in the country.

An interim presidential council has been formed in Iran in connection with the death of the president. In accordance with the constitution it performs the functions of president of the country.

'SOLIDARITY' CONFERENCE MEETS IN LIBYA; U.S. HIT

LD301334 Moscow TASS in English 1151 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Aug, TASS--The international conference of solidarity with the Libyan Jamahiriya is going on here.

A common thought runs clearly through the speeches of the participants in the conferences: It is essential to step up rebuff to U.S. imperialism's intrigues, constantly to expose lies and slander by which it tries to cover its aggressive designs against independent sovereign states. Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the National Council of Palestine, sharply criticized U.S. provocative policy with regard to Libya. The United States, he said, openly threatens the sovereignty of Libya and uses its agents in Israel, Egypt, and the Sudan to destabilize the situation not only in that country but in the entire region as well.

The Palestinian representative condemned the perfidious U.S. air attack on aircraft of the Libyan Air Force, pointing out that the USA finally compromised itself in the eyes of the world public as a power which uses political terrorism and international piracy in its arsenal. These days, he pointed out, the Arab world witnessed two meetings. One of them, between Egyptian President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin in Alexandria became another step by the pro-American regime of the A.R.E. [Arab Republic of Egypt] along the road of betraying the vital interests of the Arab nation. The other meeting, in Aden, between Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and the prime minister of the PDRY; Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Commission To Organize a Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, became a symbol of the determination of progressive forces to rally their ranks to issue a rebuff to the intrigues of the enemies of peace and freedom.

Mahmoud as-Saibi, member of the leadership of the Syrian Ba'th Party, pointed out the consistent and principled stand of the Soviet Union in support of the Arab peoples' just struggle for freedom and independence. He gave high appraisal of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic, pointing out that that document is an earnest of Syria's security and serves the interests of strengthening peace and stability in the region.

Mahmoud as-Saibi pointed to the danger of the aggressive plans of the USA and its accomplices in the Middle East and condemned the malicious campaign of threats unleashed by the forces of reaction against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (SPLAJ) and its leadership.

Libya, like Syria, today stands at the forward edge of struggle against the enemy of the Arab nation--U.S. imperialism and its puppets, he pointed out. Militarist circles in the USA should not forget, As-Saibi stated, that no threats by Washington will be able to break the determination of Libya and its revolutionary leadership to continue to pursue the progressive development course.

The attack by U.S. aviation on the aircraft of the Libyan Air Force, he went on to say, poses a serious threat to the interests of peace and security and calls for the consolidation of all progressive forces. In this connection the Syrian representative greeted the results of the tripartite meeting in Aden, emphasizing that it opens a new prospect for cooperation between all progressive forces of the region in a rebuff to the aggressive plans of U.S. imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

TEMIRBEK KOSHUYEV LEADS SOVIET DELEGATION TO LIBYA

LD281112 Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Aug, TASS--A Soviet state delegation headed by Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Temirbek Koshoyev left today for Libya to take part in the celebrations of the 12th anniversary of the September 1 Revolution.

The delegation was seen off by Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Pavel Gilashvili and other officials.

The send-off party included the secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, M.H. Sha'ban.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY OFFICIAL ON LIBYAN NATIONAL DAY

LD302222 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] On the occasion of the approach of the national day of the Libyan Jamahiriya, we present to you today a talk by (Andrey Tretikov) secretary of the Soviet-Libyan Friendship Society. (Andrey Tretikov) says: Dear Libyan friends, honorable listeners, on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the September Fateh revolution, on behalf of the Soviet Public, the members of the Soviet-Libyan Friendship Society and also the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Arab Countries, I would like to heartily congratulate the Libyan people on this great day and wish it success in its efforts for constructing a new society.

(Tretikov) said it has become customary in the Soviet Union to celebrate the September Fateh revolution of 1969. These days, public meetings are taking place in Moscow and other Soviet cities and Soviet citizens are declaring their firm support for the progressive, anti-imperialist line of the Libyan revolution.

The papers have published special materials on that important occasion in the life of the Libyan people. The Soviets are following with interest the successes of the friendly Libyan people in the revolutionary transformation of society and the implementation of the right to dispose of their own resources and national wealth.

The Soviet Union highly values the important role played by the Libyan Jamahiriya in the struggle for world peace and security and for a just settlement to the Middle East problem, and also for the Jamahiriya's great activity in the Nonaligned Movement, the UN Organization and the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

(Andrey Tretikov) continued: We know that the progressive changes in Libyan Jamahiriya and its foreign policy incites the open resentment of the imperialists and their lackies. U.S. imperialism has been hatching, since the first day of the September Fatah revolution, plans for toppling the progressive regime in Libya and the physical liquidation of the Libyan revolution's leader, Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi.

(Tretikov) said that the Soviet public responded with anger to the news of the new U.S. aggressive act, namely the piratic attack by the U.S. aircraft on the two Libyan patrol aircraft. The Soviets firmly declare their support for the struggle of the Libyan people and all the Arab people: against the intrigues of imperialism, Zionism and reactionism.

(Tretikov) said that, under the present circumstances, reinforcing friendship and cooperation between the Arab and Soviet peoples has become more pressing and necessary, and it is up to the two friendship societies in our two countries to play an important role in that noble cause. (Tretikov) continued by saying that the two friendship societies have been working successfully in the Soviet Union and the Libyan Jamahiriya for 5 years now. Summarizing the work of the Soviet-Libyan Friendship Society in that relatively short period of time, one could confidently say that our relations with the Libyan public have risen to a new level of [word indistinct].

Concluding his talk, (Andrey Tretikov), secretary of the Soviet-Libyan Friendship Society, said: I take this opportunity to congratulate, again, with all my heart, the Libyan people on the anniversary of the revolution and wish them success [words indistinct] our solidarity with the Libyan Jamahiriyyah.

U.S. POLICY ON LIBYA, ISRAEL 'INTERRELATED'

LD300820 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Our observer Oleg Anichkin (?feels) that the recent attacks by American fighters on Libyan patrol planes over Sidra Bay and the decision of the United States administration to resume the shipments of fighter-bombers to Israel are closely interrelated facts. Oleg Anichkin writes:

Both these facts, the American-Libyan incident and the arms deliveries to Israel, despite its aggressive actions against Iraq and Libya, indicate that the Reagan administration pursues in the Middle East adventurist and irresponsible policy.

What would the Washington administration do if some European or African country decided to hold military maneuvers in the vicinity of the United States' shores and shot down American planes in the process? One does not have to be too shrewd to imagine what the American response would be in such a case.

And now the other fact. The United States has lifted the embargo on the deliveries of F-16 aircraft to Israel, which was introduced after the Israeli piratic raid on a nuclear research center near Baghdad on 17 June. In making this move, the American leaders completely ignored the anger of the nations with the Israeli acts of aggression and also their own pledges to refrain from providing weapons to Israel if these are used for offensive purposes.

Of course the two events, the United States' air attack over Sidra Bay and the shipments of American fighter-bombers to Israel, are two links of one and the same policy--a policy of maintaining tensions in the Middle East. The Reagan administration is demonstrating such an approach. Israel plays the key role in United States' strategy in the region, whatever the circumstances, and those who oppose Israel will have the appropriate, that is hostile, treatment from official Washington.

We witnessed a whole series of aggressive actions: the Israeli raid on Iraq, an operation in which United States made aircraft were used. That was followed by another Israeli attack, this time on Beirut, where hundreds of residents died as a result. And again the operation was carried out with the help of American weapons.

Then came the attack by American fighters on Libyan patrol planes off Libya. Of course the actions are not a mere coincidence but the logic of United States policy. The Reagan administration is banking on military strength and armed adventures. It is in keeping with this line that the United States encourages the aggressive course of Israel [words indistinct] orders its own group to commit provocations against Libya. Many, including United States' allies and friends, are frightened by the adventurism of the present United States policy because this policy ignores the basic rules of behavior in the international community. What can be the consequences for the nations of new American military provocations? This question assumes special importance in the light of the recent Washington-proclaimed doctrine of a limited nuclear war and of United States military superiority. Facts show that the United States is returning to the policy of balancing on the brink of war, a policy which proved a complete failure in the past.

U.S. ARMS SALES TO SAUDI ARABIA CRITICIZED

LD202126 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The Reagan administration decided to import into Saudi Arabia a huge consignment of the most modern U.S. arms, including five AWACS aircraft. Our commentator Rafel Arutyunov writes in this respect:

We do not believe that it is possible to view this decision by Washington separately from U.S. Middle East policy as a whole, especially when the representatives of this administration do not deem it necessary to conceal the fact that by importing arms into this or that country, Washington seeks political aims. Recently, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Buckley stated, for instance: We have to consider the selling of arms as a tool which can be used and must be used so as to ensure our own interests.

Since the U.S. Middle East policy as a whole conflicts with the interests of peace and since it has a clear anti-Arab nature, this nature itself will be (?made fast) by the arms race which the United States is bringing to an area that is already explosive. It suffices to say that the main recipient of U.S. arms in the Middle East is Israel, which uses these arms against Arab countries and for the realization of its aggressive and expansionist ambitions.

It is quite obvious therefore that the U.S. arms shipments to Saudi Arabia will inevitably be followed by bigger and greater U.S. arms shipments to Israel. In other words, what the United States is in fact doing is imposing yet another costly round of the arms race on the Arabs. It is common knowledge that Saudi Arabia will pay more than \$8 billion for the new arms consignment. It is truly a big profit for U.S. arms-producing monopolies. Furthermore, Riyadh will not only have to pay the cost in dollars, as Washington does not conceal the fact that the Pentagon hopes to exploit the military (?targets) in Saudi Arabia for the infamous Rapid Deployment Force which is being prepared for interference in the Middle East and the Gulf region. This is the price of importing U.S. arms into Saudi Arabia.

U.S. STAND ON SOUTH AFRICAN 'AGGRESSION' DENOUNCED

TASS Analyst Fedorov

LD271418 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 27 Aug 81

[TASS news analyst Sergey Fedorov: "The Racist Aggressors Are Backed by the U.S."]

[Text] Moscow, 27 August, TASS--The South African aggression against People's Angola is angrily denounced all over the world. Washington officialdom, however, is one of the few exceptions in this sense. The White House, far from bringing into play the levers of economic and political pressure available to the U.S. to contain South Africa, has made a number of statements which can only be viewed as flagrant connivance with Pretoria's terrorist policy.

Even the New York TIMES has to admit that the United States has not denounced nor branded South Africa for its attack on Angola in violation of international law. The newspaper quotes, in particular, a statement made by Dean Fischer, State Department spokesman, who went so far as accusing the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] patriots fighting for Namibia's liberation of "destabilizing the situation in the south of Africa," and also quotes Senator Richard Lugar as saying that Angola could become for the U.S. a point which it can use to demonstrate its strength.

What we have here is the full-scale identity of the foreign-policy views of the South African racists and the U.S. imperialists! Pretoria is launching an act of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola in order "to teach a lesson" to the progressive African countries and to crush the SWAPO patriots, whereas Washington cooks up slanderous allegations against the Namibian freedom fighters and makes it clear that it is prepared to go over from the tactic of waging "an undeclared war" against Angola to overt demonstration of strength.

Since the United States supported the abortive aggression of South Africa against People's Angola in 1975, the White House has been pursuing a patently anti-Angolan policy. The United States is the only major Western power which has not yet recognized the People's Republic of Angola. The newspaper JOURNAL DE ANGOLA justly points out that, "since the Reagan administration has come to power, the United States has stepped up its intrigues against the Angolan revolution. Today American imperialism is reverting to a policy of flagrant aggression and terror in a bid to reenact the inglorious 1975 venture."

What are the purposes behind the "unholy alliance" of Washington and Pretoria? Motivated by their common interests, the United States and South Africa are seeking to interfere with the African nations which have embarked on the road of national renaissance and which are building a new life. Their paramount objective now, on the eve of the special session of the UN General Assembly on Namibia (to be convened in New York on September 3-11), is to exclude the SWAPO patriots from deciding the future of that country and to impose on the Namibian people a puppet government that would do the bidding of the neocolonialists.

Demanding an immediate end to the bandit aggression of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola that has been launched from Namibian territory, the world public at the same time points to the need to immediately decide Namibia's future in accordance with UN Resolution Number 435. It is perfectly clear that any neocolonialist settlement in Namibia allowing the presence of South African troops in that country will enable South Africa, encouraged by Washington, to continue using Namibian territory as a bridgehead for aggression and acts of terrorism against independence neighbouring states.

APN Observer Kotitsyn

LD281835 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Commentary by APN political observer Yuriy Kotitsyn]

[Excerpt] The People's Republic of Angola has again become the object of open intervention by the South African regime. The 45,000-strong Republic of South Africa Army, concentrated on its south border, and foreign mercenaries and detachments from the remnants of the Angolan counterrevolutionaries from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola organization, have invaded Angola from Namibia and are moving north, destroying inhabited areas and shooting peaceful inhabitants on the way.

A prelude to this act of mass terror were the unceasing raids, of late, by South African aircraft into the internal regions of Angola. Hundreds of people were victims of these. More than 400,000 people abandoned their homes and found themselves in the position of being refugees. The People's Army of Angola is now engaged in heavy fighting with the aggressor. A situation has taken shape which represents a threat not only to peace in southern Africa but to international security. It is precisely to this that the Angolan Government draws attention in its letter to the UN secretary general.

The numerous statements of government circles and of the public of various countries around the world concerning the South African aggression also stress the quite real danger of it growing into a broader conflict into which other countries of this region could find themselves drawn, too.

The new act of international terrorism on the part of the South African racists has met with universal condemnation from the socialist and developing countries and the majority of capitalist countries. The Soviet Union, a TASS statement says, linked with Angola by a treaty on friendship and cooperation, confirms its solidarity with it and demands the immediate cessation of aggression and the withdrawal of the interventionists' troops from the territory of the republic.

A sharp dissonance has been sounded in this connection by spokesmen for the American administration. They are attempting to find some sort of justification for the illegal actions of the Republic of South Africa, passing them off almost as self-defense against the detachments of the South-West African People's Organization, which is waging a struggle for the liberation of Namibia--this last colony on African soil. There is no need to seek out a secret for these attempts. It is common knowledge that Washington considers the Republic of South Africa its best friend in the south of Africa and a defender of the interests here of the American monopolies, as well as an outpost and an instrument for subversion and destabilization of the internal situation of African countries with progressive regimes, and so it serves as its guardian in all possible ways.

The international community, especially, resolutely condemns those Western states that, together with the United States, are giving the South African racists political and diplomatic support as well as supplying them, counter to the decisions of the United Nations, with the most modern weaponry. It is necessary to curb the aggressor immediately and to call to order its patrons. Such is the sense behind the broad campaign that has now been unleashed throughout the world in support of the People's Republic of Angola.

HAIG ANNOUNCES INCREASED AID TO EL SALVADOR

LD300652 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Haig has announced Washington's intention to increase once again its military and economic aid to the El Salvador junta. His statement comes soon after the publication of a joint Franco-Mexican declaration recognizing two leading Salvadoran organizations which are struggling against the junta. Deane Hinton, the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, has announced that four more helicopters and a group of American technicians have arrived to supplement the American military advisers already in the country. Those advisers are in charge of punitive operations against insurgents and peaceful inhabitants.

BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO CASTRO ON NONALIGNED DAY

LD310954 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 31 Aug (TASS)--Leonid Brezhnev has sent the following message of greetings to Fidel Castro Ruz.

"On the occasion of the day of the Non-Aligned Movement I convey to you, as the chairman of the movement, and through you to all the leaders and peoples of the countries, participants in the Non-Aligned Movement, the warmest greetings from the Soviet people and on my own behalf.

Throughout the 20-year period of existence of the Non-Aligned Movement the Soviet Union, true as it is to Lenin's behests to strengthen solidarity with the forces of national liberation, has invariably considered this movement as the spokesman of the natural striving of the newly-free countries to collectively oppose the forces of imperialism, colonialism, racism and hegemonism, to strengthen their independence and defend freedom for which the peoples paid a dear price.

The role of the Non-Aligned Movement is becoming particularly important now, when the aggressive circles of imperialism, opposing the objective course of the historical development, are more obviously relying on force in world affairs. The evidence of a real war threat to non-aligned states from imperialist circles comes from such steps by the United States as the announcement of different parts of the world being a sphere of its "vital interests," the labelling of national liberation movements as "international terrorism," formation of the "Rapid Deployment Force" and new bases for this punitive force, production and preparation for deployment in different parts of the globe of the neutron weapon which is intended for destruction of people while leaving material values intact.

Durable and stable peace will not come by itself. It can only be ensured if all peace-loving countries and peoples--in Europe, America, Asia, Africa and Oceania--actively fight for it. Affiliating in its ranks almost two-thirds of states of the globe, the Non-Aligned Movement has great potential in the struggle against the danger of war.

I express the hope that the Non-Aligned Movement, following its basic principles of struggle against imperialism and colonialism, against war and aggression, will intensify its positive influence upon the world situation in the interests of strengthening peace, ensuring fair relations and equitable cooperation between all countries, creating more favourable conditions for social progress."

THEORIST WRITES IN PRAVDA ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK

PM271315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 81 pp 2-3

[Candidate of philosophical sciences A. Yakovlev article under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "Leninist Principles of Improving Ideological Work"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress devoted priority attention to tasks on improving ideological and political education work. These tasks were revealed in detail by the party's Central Committee earlier, in the 26 April 1979 resolution. Characterizing them at the congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed that "in essence it is a question of restructuring.... many sectors and spheres of ideological work."

I. This is not the first time in our party's history that the question of a restructuring and all-round improvement of ideological work has been raised. The Leninist party displayed concern for the quality of agitation and propaganda from the earliest days of its existence. Suffice it to recall the transition by social democratic organizations in the late 19th and early 20th centuries from "heavyweight, didactic propaganda" to lively agitation among the workers (see V. I. Lenin "Complete Collected Works," Vol 9, pp 396-397). Then there was the restructuring of propaganda and agitation on the basis of the combination of legal and illegal forms of party work during the years of reaction (1907-1910). The content and methods of ideological and political activity underwent radical changes after the victory of Great October, when propaganda was required to "show in practice how socialism must be built" (Vol 41, p 407). A significant renewal of the forms of organization and practice of party political work has also taken place at the various stages of socialist building.

Now in the period of mature socialism, the restructuring of all social relations on the collectivist principles inherent in the new system is being completed. Substantial shifts are taking place not only in the economic and sociopolitical spheres, but in society's spiritual life and in the socialist way of life. The level of Soviet people's education and culture is rapidly rising and they are becoming better informed. All these changes must, of course, be taken into account in ideological work. It was one thing to do such work when people were still inadequately prepared and uneducated. It is quite another matter to address the present-day Soviet person.

V. I. Lenin demanded that ideological work be regarded as a living organism, reacting sensitively to the least changes in society's life. In his words, "...different historical periods highlight first one, then another aspect of Marxism," and "...the **PREDOMINANT INTEREST** in a particular aspect depends not on subjective wishes, but on the totality of historical conditions" (Vol 20, p 128). That is, theoretical work, propaganda and agitation must constantly accord with current tasks.

The 26th CPSU Congress documents indicate the key problems which attract that "predominant interest." First there is the course of the world revolutionary process. The laws and specific features of the present-day class struggle in the international arena, the general and particular in the people's struggle for socialism, the elimination of the colonial system of imperialism and the choice of a path of social development by the liberated peoples, and the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace. Second, there are the dialectics of the socialist world's development, in particular the theory and practice of mature socialism: the transfer of the economy onto a primarily intensive path of development, the formation--on the whole--of a classless social structure within the framework of society's socialist phase, the holding of the new person, and so forth.

The attention of all ideological cadres is focused on these problems today.

II. A most important feature of the Leninist party's ideological work has been and remains its highly scientific nature.

The ideological-theoretical level of ideological work is constantly improving. However, the party sets the task of accelerating that process and taking fuller account of the actual level of the masses' consciousness.

What does this mean in practice? It is clear, for instance, that in order to form a scientific world outlook in the working people it is necessary to ensure that they have a conscious mastery of the concepts and terms of Marxist-Leninist science, knowledge of the objective laws of social progress and the methodological principles of knowledge of reality. V. I. Lenin regarded concepts, laws and methodological principles as most important instruments for educating the working peoples' political consciousness and revolutionary activeness, as a means in the struggle for ideological purity and for raising the working people's consciousness to the level of advanced theory (see Vol 4 p 136; Vol 5, p 363).

It must be admitted that, unfortunately, this level of mastery of knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory in ideological work is not ensured everywhere. A study carried out by the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences showed that only approximately 40 percent of students attending schools of the foundations of Marxism-Leninism within the party education system have a relatively free knowledge of scientific concepts and terms, while even fewer have mastered the laws and methodological principles. Naturally, it does not follow from these statistics that modern scientific knowledge is "beyond" the masses. On the contrary; if 40 percent have displayed the ability to master the fundamental tenets of Marxist-Leninist science, it is clear that this percentage could be significantly increased. It appears that here is one of the most important areas for restructuring of ideological work.

Improving the theoretical standard of ideological activity depends to a tremendous extent on how well propagandists, lecturers, agitators, political information workers and their students are provided with educational and methodological literature and what the quality of that literature is. The party education system has quite good textbooks at its disposal on the whole, but today they no longer fully satisfy the increased requirements. For instance, how do they usually argue theoretical tenets? Through examples and instances. Of course, illustrations are necessary. But in order to raise proof to a level worthy of being called scientific, it is necessary to reveal the train of theoretical thought and its route to its conclusions. And this is lacking in many textbooks. It is known that the most effective method of expounding theoretical material is the problem-solving approach, yet in most textbooks statements and narrative predominate. In order to liberate our ideological work completely from the mechanical repetition of general truths and from propaganda cliches and a dull, "official" style, it is, perhaps, first necessary to exclude them from textbooks.

The 26th CPSU Congress, raising the question of further improving the effectiveness of the party education system, noted that formalism and pedantry have not yet been eradicated. The struggle against these phenomena, the struggle--to use Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's words--to "resolutely move toward an improvement in the quality of education," requires a substantial change in the teaching method. The Marxist-Leninist principle of the unity of the working people's social practice and the party's ideological education work presupposes a firm, living tie between theoretical education and the analysis of concrete situations and the masses' sentiments and experience of life. People acquire a persistent, active interest in theory when they see its practical meaning, and the process of consolidation of theoretical knowledge goes all the faster when people have a better understanding of its practical significance and know how to apply it in practice.

Present-day ideological work has accumulated considerable experience of the use of ideological and theoretical knowledge in concrete practice: There is the elaboration of counterplans, socialist pledges and personal records of savings made by students at political schools; there is the training of the aktiv of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations within the political education system, and much more. It is important that this experience increasingly become the basis for a modern methodology of ideological education. This is a direct demand of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Party Education in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions," which sets the task of "developing active forms of education, the problem-solving method of training and sociopolitical practice for students."

III. V. I. Lenin taught us to see the real link between ideological work and life in the fact that theory, propaganda and agitation can help us to analyze and reveal the facts of the present day from the standpoint of advanced theory and party policy and can guide people toward the resolution of specific problems. He never tired of repeating: "Marxists must resolve specific historical questions on the basis of an attentive analysis of all the current political conditions, not on the basis of hollow phraseology...." (Vol 13, p 140).

Lenin's interpretation of the nature of the link between ideological work and life is of continuing significance. Soviet people, it was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, "Expect not only a correct, effective exposition of the facts, but a profound analysis of them and serious conclusions."

Unfortunately such an analysis and well-founded conclusions are still not within the powers of all propagandists. Many of them, for instance, see the link between propaganda and life mainly in the ability to choose suitable examples which apply directly to a particular collective. The study mentioned above conducted an analysis of several hundred political study sessions within the party education system. The link between the propagandists' and students' statements and life was assessed, in particular, according to two indications: the use of examples drawn from the collective's life, and the ability to give a theoretical analysis of urgent problems of its development and link them with the whole people's interests. It is characteristic that on the first of these indications 81 percent of propagandists received the maximum mark, while for the second only 62 percent did so. In terms of the same indications 54 and 42 percent of students respectively received the highest marks. These figures show convincingly that Lenin's precept--"....Analysis must be made the basis of our agitation and propaganda...." (Vol 40, p 244)--is by no means taken into account by all propagandists.

In ideological practice, this means that while explaining and "translating" general theoretical tenets and the essence of political documents and decisions into the language of concrete tasks which are relevant to various regions and collectives, agitators are sometimes unable to explain the link between these concrete tasks and general theoretical and political principles. Yet without exposing this link, you cannot convincingly reveal the ways and methods of resolving the tasks, show what has been done and what remains to be done, direct people's efforts toward overcoming concrete shortcomings or help each of them to find his own place in the common work. A false interpretation of "concretization" and enthusiasm for all kinds of "glib examples" outside the overall context of the life of the collective, the sector and the country often result in the same verbose twaddle as the thoughtless repetition of generalized phrases.

In this respect V. I. Lenin's instructions on propaganda, which he formulated in his work "The Great Undertaking," are of fundamental significance. "Our press does not bother or scarcely ever bothers to describe the best dining facilities or creches in order to ensure, through daily prompting, the transformation of some of them into model facilities, to publicize them and describe what man-power savings, what standards of consumer convenience, what production economies, what freedom for women from domestic slavery and what improvements in sanitary conditions are achieved through MODEL COMMUNIST WORK and can be achieved and made available to the whole of society, to all working people" (Vol 39, p 25). "Seeking to transform facilities into model facilities"--that is, to place words at the service of the cause of communism--is what Lenin saw as the criterion of propaganda effectiveness.

This criterion remains a determining one today. The gulf between words and deeds is a serious propaganda and agitation shortcoming, one that is still frequently encountered. It is multifaceted. It is manifested, for example, in the fact that the propagandist talks about making maximum productive use of equipment whereas people can see and are aware that one-third or more of the machine tools are idle every day because of a shortage of billets. And in the fact that the workers are assigned by the propagandist to make an analysis of losses resulting from absenteeism but the analysis brings no practical results. And in the fact that the propagandist blithely embarks on a discussion of critical matters concerning the life of the collective and makes a variety of promises to "ascertain," "verify" and "liquidate," yet nothing in fact changes.

I believe this shortcoming can be overcome by following Lenin's recommendation that one should come to the working people "as theorist, as propagandist, as agitator and as organizer" (Vol 6, p 820). It is neglect of the last function which often creates a gulf between words and deeds.

Let me clarify: This does not mean at all that ideological workers must simply make organizers redundant. Of course, they too do organizational work, but employing their own resources. They keep public opinion on the boil until an urgent problem is solved and they use the force of this opinion to motivate people on whom the solution of the problem depends; they mobilize and unite people to overcome difficulties. This kind of motivation and inspiration to do real work and the personal example of activeness and urgency--all this serves as a most essential bridge between word and deed which every propagandist has to "build."

Only then will we make a real contribution to ensuring the unity of ideological and theoretical, political-educational, organizational and economic work, whose significance was indicated at the 26th CPSU Congress. Indeed, all these types of activity are based on the same aims--the solution of the vital problems of developing and refining our society. This is the quintessential significance of the link between ideological work and life and of its businesslike character. The all-round strengthening of this link and the active and skillful utilization of it in the implementation of the tasks set out by the party--this, I believe, is a very important direction for the improvement and restructuring of propaganda and agitation.

IV. Aggressiveness [nastupatel'nost] is one of the leading principles of ideological work. It has always been at the forefront of the CPSU's activity. But the party attaches particularly great significance to it in present-day conditions. This is due to at least two facts. The principles and norms of communist morality are firmly established in the consciousness of the overwhelming majority of Soviet people. This accounts for the increasing intolerance of phenomena alien to the nature of socialist society, such as drunkenness, hooliganism, bribery, abuse of position, irresponsibility, indifference toward people, and the desire to get more for oneself without giving society anything and certain others.

The second fact is an external one: Our class enemy is still hoping to alter the course of history in his favor, he is stepping up ideological pressure on the socialist world and employing ever more cunning and perfidious methods of corrupting people's consciousness.

At a time when technical, scientific, cultural and trade exchange between the socialist and capitalist countries is very broad and when bourgeois radio propaganda knows virtually no bounds, the detailed scientific analysis of the modern world's development trends, based on concrete data, should be more fully represented in our ideological work. Aggressive ideological work consists primarily in skillful demonstration of the achievements and advantages of real socialism and in implanting a clear understanding of the fact that the new society paves the historical way for all peoples in the world. Unquestionably it is inseparable from the process of promptly and continually providing information on what is happening in the world: Whoever is first to interpret events will always find himself in an advantageous position. But this by no means implies that events must be commented on at all costs without even analyzing their nature. That is the way of bourgeois propaganda. Authenticity and objectivity are essential requirements of communist propaganda. A delay over the correct interpretation of an event might mean losing the initiative to the ideological enemy, whereas a superficial or--worse--wrong interpretation of an event might mean the loss of important positions in the ideological struggle.

The aggressive character of modern ideological work, particularly in the struggle against remnants in people's consciousness and antisocial phenomena in their behavior also demands that the approach be as concrete as possible. All social phenomena are the result of human activity. This means that in order to influence them you have to work on actual people--there is no other way. But it often happens that, for example, we combat drunkenness per se, leaving the drunkards on the sidelines. It must be borne in mind that there are not that many violators of social morality, and if public opinion had been zeroed in on each of them, many negative phenomena in our life would have been eradicated long ago. Clearly, the further improvement of ideological work should envisage exercising greater influence on individuals who are vehicles for negative phenomena.

The question of restructuring many areas and spheres of ideological activity is a matter for literally every ideological worker. It is a matter of changing and qualitatively improving the practical performance of propaganda or agitation functions. A lot depends here on his having a correct understanding of his responsibility in this area. One can scarcely accept the attitude of those who wait for instructions "from above." At its 26th congress and in the Central Committee resolution on further improving ideological and political education work the party provided clear-cut guidelines. It is now a matter of transforming these general tenets, relating to the party as a whole, into specific goals and tasks affecting the lives of specific regions and labor collectives. This work is to be carried out not somewhere "above" but, primarily, "below"--through the efforts of primary party organizations and lecturers, speakers, propagandists and agitation workers, who live and work in the masses' midst, through the joint efforts of all who participate in the difficult, complex and, at the same time, noble and creative activity of communist education.

DOLGIKH, DYMSHITS HONOR SOVIET MINERS' DAY

LD282305 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] In Moscow today a festive session was held devoted to Miners' Day. In the Presidium were secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Dolgikh; deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Dymshits; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, the victors of the socialist competition and representatives of the capital's public. A report was given by Minister of Coal Industry Bratchenko.

The participants of the meeting said that the workers of the industry would apply all their strength, knowledge and experience to further raising the efficiency and quality of work and implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and successfully fulfill the tasks of the first year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

KISELEV MEETS WITH BELOUSHSKIY OKRUG VOTERS

PM280860 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 22 Aug 81 p 1

[BELTA report: "Meeting With Voters"]

[Excerpts] Stolin, 21 Aug--In the Pobeda Kolkhoz cultural institute today, voters had a meeting with Tikhon Yakovlevich Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, who is running as candidate deputy of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet for the Beloushskiy Electoral Okrug.

T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate deputy of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet, spoke after being warmly greeted by those present. He expressed cordial gratitude for his nomination as a candidate deputy of the republic's Supreme Soviet and for the warm words and good wishes. I regard the trust placed in me, the speaker stressed, as one of many manifestations of the working people's boundless devotion to their Communist Party, its Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by that outstanding politician and statesman of today, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, who is profoundly respected by all of us. Our party and the Soviet Government are doing everything necessary to further increase our motherland's economic and defense might, to increase the Soviet people's prosperity and to preserve and consolidate world peace.

T.Ya. Kiselev spoke of progress in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions in industry, construction, agriculture and the improvement of the working people's prosperity and stressed the need for every labor collective to profoundly analyze the causes of the shortcomings and omissions which have been permitted to occur and to eliminate them more rapidly. The all-round intensification of production and the improvement of its efficiency must be the main focus of the attention of party, soviet and economic organs and all the working people. The task is to ensure that increased production is secured to an increasing degree through enhanced labor productivity, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the fuller utilization of reserves. It is now very important to create in every labor collective an atmosphere of creative searching for ways of using material resources economically and an implacable attitude toward any manifestations of irresponsibility and thriftlessness, and to increase labor discipline and attentiveness toward people's needs and concerns.

The priority task for rural workers now is to harvest in full and preserve all that has been grown. It is necessary to make maximum use of reserves and potential so as to ensure an adequate supply of coarse and succulent fodder both for the publicly-owned herd and for livestock in the population's personal possession. Stolinskiy Rayon kolkhozes and sovkhoses must more rapidly eliminate the laggardness which has been permitted in the production of milk and meat and show more concern for the mechanization of labor in livestock raising and the introduction of leading experience and scientific achievements. It is necessary to sell more agricultural produce to the state, to conduct the sowing of winter crops and the fall plowing in a well-organized way and to a high technical standard, and to thoroughly and comprehensively prepare for the forthcoming livestock wintering period.

In conclusion T. Ya. Kiselev expressed confidence that Stolinskiy Rayon working people, like all Soviet people, warmly approve and support the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, and will increase their contribution to the implementation of the food program and the fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

While in Stolinskiy Rayon T. Ya. Kiselev talked with members of rayon party, soviet and economic organ. During the talk attention was mainly devoted to questions of improving the standard of farming, the efficiency of machinery utilization and the productivity of livestock, ensuring an all-round increase in procurements of standard fodder on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz and an improvement in its quality. As was noted, it is very important to lay firm foundations for next year's harvest--to sow winter crops and prepare livestock units for winter to a high technical standard. The successful resolution of these tasks is of paramount importance for ensuring an increase in output and the intensification of agriculture.

Taking part in the talk were Ye. Ye. Sokolov, first secretary of the Brestskiy Belorussian Obkom; K.V. Matyushevskiy, chairman of the oblispolkom; and A.A. Zelenovskiy, chief of the Main Administration for Land Reclamation and Water Resources Construction in the Polesye.

UKRAINIAN CONSUMER COOPERATIVE ELECTS CHAIRMAN

WA310900 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 17 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] A meeting of the council of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Consumer Cooperatives was held on 16 July in Kiev. Its participants discussed the progress of the Ukrainian SSR consumer cooperatives' fulfillment of the 1981 plan quotas and socialist pledges. Concrete measures were determined for a further improvement in trading services for the rural population, the extended purchase of agricultural products and raw material, an increase in the production of commodities at the cooperative enterprises, the increased efficiency and quality of work and a strengthening of state discipline in the light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian CP Congresses.

The council meeting examined an organizational matter. In connection with his retirement on pension F. D. Kolesnik was relieved of his duties as chairman of the board of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Consumer Cooperatives. S. V. Litvinenko, who was previously first deputy chairman of the board, was elected chairman of the board of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Consumer Cooperatives.

Ya. P. Pogrebnyak, candidate of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian CP, participated in and addressed the council meeting.

MINISTER LISTS LIGHT INDUSTRY'S 5-YEAR-PLAN GOALS

PM270801 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 2

[Correspondent's interview with N.N. Tarasov, USSR minister of light industry: "We Are Expanding Consumer Goods Production"]

[Text] The press recently published the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions "On Measures To Increase Production of Essential Commodities in 1981-85 and More Fully Satisfy the Public Demand for These Commodities" and "On Increasing Production of Consumer Goods, Enhancing Their Quality and Improving Their Range in 1981-85."

Our correspondent asked N. N. Tarasov, USSR minister of light industry, to say what will be done in the sector to realize these party and government resolutions.

[Question] Nikolay Nikiforovich, the party and government resolutions speak of the targets set USSR ministries and departments for the production of a number of commodities which are still in short supply on the market and for the fuller satisfaction of the public demand for them. They name, in particular, cotton fabrics, knitwear, hosiery, nonwoven materials of the fabric type and other consumer goods.

Please say what the country's light industry will give our customers during the current 5-year plan.

[Answer] First of all, I wish to say that the adopted resolutions are further evidence of party and government concern for improving the Soviet people's material and cultural living standards and concrete embodiment of the program advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress for further enhancing our people's well-being.

The resolutions envisage that enterprises in the USSR Light Industry Ministry system will ensure the production in 1985 of approximately 2 billion pairs of hosiery items, almost 1 billion items of knitted underwear made from cotton and compound [smesovyy] yarn, more than 1 billion standard reels of commercially wound cotton threads, 227 million men's shirts made from cotton and compound fabrics, almost 37 million anoraks [sportivnyye uteplennyye kurtki] and approximately 11 million tea and coffee services. The production of cotton fabrics will increase.

It should be pointed out that the figures I have given are the targets set for the USSR Light Industry Ministry alone. In practice more of these goods will be produced, as they are also made by other ministries and departments.

The development of the production of nonwomen materials and their use for technical purposes--of which, incidentally, IZVESTIYA has already written--are a great reserve for increasing sales of cotton fabrics and articles made from them. Production of nonwoven materials at our ministry's enterprises will increase four-fold during the 5-year plan. As a result, the market and the sector's sewn goods enterprises will receive an additional 500 million square meters of cotton fabrics.

[Question] How do things stand with the range of children's goods?

[Answer] The resolutions set targets for the production of these articles too. Thus, in 1985 the enterprises of our sector alone will manufacture 5.8 million sets of clothes for newborn babies, 230 million pairs of children's tights and 585 million items of knitted underwear made from cotton and compound yarn, 21.4 million anoraks, objects for children's technical creativity to the value of almost R100 million and a large quantity of other goods.

In short, production of many essential commodities and consumer goods will increase at rates 2-3 times higher than those achieved in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

[Question] The resolutions also speak of the need to improve the quality and range of goods. What will be done to resolve these questions?

[Answer] The improvement of the quality and range of output is one of the chief questions facing light industry workers in the 11th 5-Year Plan. We are devoting tremendous attention to this question. The work of scientific research, planning and design and modeling organizations has now been reorganized and directed precisely toward the speediest resolution of this problem, and their ties with production have been strengthened to accelerate the development and the introduction into industry of new fashionable and original goods. The network of company stores has been extended, and the study and molding of the demand for new kinds of products have been improved. The work of artistic and technical councils has been improved. All output offered for sale at wholesale fairs is now subject to annual certification and recertification.

The USSR Ministry of Light Industry has approved a comprehensive plan for improving the range of goods in 1981-85. It envisages developing and starting production of 133 fundamentally new groups of textiles, sewn and knitted goods and footwear. Completing the introduction of a comprehensive quality-control system will have a big role to play. Almost two-thirds of all enterprises have already introduced it, thereby establishing coordinated quality control from the model development stage to when the finished product leaves the enterprise.

We will also make more extensive use of the enormous experience of work to improve output quality and range accumulated at the best enterprises in Moscow and the Moscow region, Leningrad, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia and a number of other republics and oblasts.

These and other measures will make it possible to satisfy to a considerable extent public demand for high-quality fashionable goods and to increase output of goods in the highest quality category to 30 percent of the total volume of certificated output.

[Question] In what ways will light industry increase production and improve the quality of its goods?

[Answer] These ways are well known and are clearly defined in the party and government resolutions. We must, above all, improve the use of existing production capacities. This means raising the shift coefficient at a number of enterprises, particularly newly built ones, reducing unplanned equipment downtime and enhancing discipline.

It is necessary to intensify the policy of thrift and ensure the rational use of all types of raw material resources. For this it is primarily necessary to ensure the development of the base for primary processing of raw materials: the cotton cleaning industry and the industry of primary processing of bast fibers, wool and raw leather. The efficient work of these sectors is a guarantee of fulfilling the set production targets for textiles, clothes and footwear. Therefore special attention must be devoted to developing them and ensuring their stable work.

IZVESTIYA readers probably remember how sharply the question of improving the work of the cotton cleaning industry was posed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 26th CPSU Congress. The ministry has formulated measures to improve the quality of raw cotton and cotton products and to accelerate the buildup of production capacities in the cotton cleaning industry. The union republic ministries of the cotton cleaning industry are faced with implementing a number of measures to improve the efficiency of this sector's work. This includes building new enterprises and cotton procurement centers, introducing new equipment, modernizing existing equipment and improving work on the reception, storage and processing of raw cotton. By the end of 1985 production capacities for the reception and processing of raw cotton are to be increased to 11.85 million tons in the country as a whole.

No less important problems face the industry of primary processing of bast fibers. In the last 5-year plan we failed to cope in full with the program for this sector's development. It is all the more important that these tasks are resolved in full in the 11th 5-Year Plan. This must be done without delay, this year.

We must well ensure the preparation of the material and technical base to receive and process the harvest of agricultural crops. The USSR Light Industry Ministry has formulated measures and issued the appropriate orders. It is now a case of organizational work and of ensuring the monitoring of execution. The times for gathering the harvests of cotton, flax and other crops are approaching, and it is necessary right now, without delay, to examine carefully the state of every facility, to verify its preparation and immediately eliminate existing shortcomings.

At the end of June this year the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on intensifying work to save and make rational use of raw material, fuel, energy and other resources. In accordance with this resolution, the ministry is introducing savings reducing the materials-intensiveness of production, introducing new equipment and technology, improving the processing of waste, creating waste-free production and making rational use of national raw materials. Earnest demands are being made to improve the standard of all norm-setting work, to make the maximum use of secondary resources and to eliminate losses of various kinds. A central sectorial commission of the USSR Light Industry Ministry for the saving of material resources has been set up.

A program of practical measures to considerably reduce consumption of raw materials, supplies, fuel and energy must now be drawn up in every union republic ministry and at every enterprise. It is necessary to develop and support the initiative of working people and the creative search for ways and methods to make economies, and decisively eliminate nonproductive expenditures, losses and excesses. Special demands should be made on enterprise leaders, engineers, planners and other specialists for the introduction of new equipment and the most progressive technological processes ensuring the rational utilization and saving of resources along with high product quality. Measures have been outlined and are being implemented for the efficient utilization of secondary resources and chemical raw materials with a view to the stable work of these sectors.

A range of measures for the efficient utilization of raw material resources must be drawn up at every enterprise.

In short, everything must be done to ensure that the program outlined is fulfilled in full. Very tight control will be established over this matter.

[Question] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions also speak of capital construction. How are the tasks of retooling existing production facilities and creating new ones being resolved in the sector?

[Answer] The sector's development in the current 5-year plan will take the tested path of modernizing and retooling existing enterprises--to which a large part of the capital investments is directed. The modernization and retooling of enterprises in Moscow, Leningrad and Moskovskaya, Ivanovskaya, Ulyanovskaya and a number of other oblasts will be continued. Soviet-made technological equipment alone will be installed to a value of more than R2 million during the 5-year plan.

The construction of subsidiaries of existing enterprises will enjoy extensive development in cities and settlements with free labor resources. Experience of the construction and successful working of such small light industry enterprises has been accumulated in a number of RSFSR oblasts, the Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Georgia and certain other republics. Our task now is to disseminate that experience everywhere and thus ensure a considerable increase in the production of goods. I believe that deputies of local soviets can also do much that is useful for the task's successful resolution.

As regards new construction projects, here we will concentrate all efforts and resources on those due for completion in 1981-82. It is necessary, jointly with construction workers, to draw up agreed schedules for the timely commissioning of capacities and to have a clear program for the accelerated startup of commissioned capacities, providing, in particular, for cadres to be trained in good time and for social and other questions to be resolved.

[Question] I guess the sector also has unutilized reserves for improving work efficiency and quality.

[Answer] Undoubtedly. We see one such important reserve in improving production management, particularly in going over to the team form of labor organization and incentive.

Broader opportunities for applying scientific labor organization, enhancing labor's wealth of content, making rational use of worktime and equipment and, on this basis, accelerating the growth of labor productivity and product quality are created in the production team as the primary labor collective.

Valuable experience of introducing the team form of labor organization and incentive has been accumulated at textile and light industry enterprises in the Moscow region, Leningrad, the Ukraine, Armenia and Moldavia. We now have the task of spreading it to all the enterprises in our sector.

We also attach tremendous significance to developing the socialist competition. Our sector has always been renowned for foremost production workers and innovators. The "Contract of Thousands," the competition among workers who tend several machine tools simultaneously, the movement "May Young Workers Achieve Their Mentors' Targets!" and other forms of labor rivalry have now been enabling us during three 5-year plans to achieve an increase in production volumes exclusively as the result of increased labor productivity. I am sure that the socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the party and government resolutions on increasing the production of essential and consumer goods and for their improved quality and range will also be developed widely in our collectives.

COAL MINISTER BRATCHENKO ON EXTRACTION PLANS

LD302205 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1313 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Summary] Moscow, 30 Aug (TASS)--Speaking on Moscow television today, Boris Bratchenko, USSR minister of coal industry, said that in the 11th 5-Year Plan the industry is to raise the annual coal extraction figure to 770-800 million tons. This year alone 273 million tons will be mined using the open pit method. By the end of the 5-year plan the annual volume of coal enrichment will reach 380 million tons.

OIL, GAS EXTRACTION DEVELOPMENT REPORTED

LD310940 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Summary] Tyumenskaya oil workers today completed their 5-month fuel extraction program. They have supplied the country with almost 215 million tons of oil, which is much more than last year. Their success is due to the development of new deposits and the more efficient use of equipment. At present, the West Syberian oil- and gasfields produce more than half the country's oil and over a third of its gas. Specialists believe that by the end of the 5-year plan, the annual extraction of Tyumenskaya oil can be raised to 375 million tons and that of natural gas to 370 billion cubic meters. Scientists hope to raise the yield of oil-bearing strata to 60 percent, which will allow around 100-180 million tons of additional oil to be obtained in the 5-year plan. Among the new tasks facing scientists is the development of oil and gas deposits on the country's continental shelf. This task is to be performed in two stages: In this 5-year plan, the extraction of oil and gas from the shelf in the Caspian Sea is to be extended while at the same time preparations are made for the later development of the shelf in the northern and far eastern seas.

RSFSR CSA HARVESTING STATISTICS ANNOUNCED

LD271230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] The results of last week's fieldwork have been reviewed in the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration. According to the report, the rate of work continues to be high. In 1 week, the cutting of grain crops was carried out on 800.7 million hectares [figure as heard] In all, grain crops have now been cut on 71 percent of the entire sown area. The threshing of grain is also in progress with a slight gap.

The center of the harvest has now moved to the eastern regions of the republic. In Western Siberia, grain has been laid in swathes on 38 percent of the area. In the Far East, almost one-half of the harvest has been gathered and mass grain sales to the state have begun there.

The report also contains data on the harvest of other agricultural crops. One of the largest activities at the moment is the cutting of corn for silage. It is in progress in practically all krais, oblasts and autonomous republics. Almost one-half of all corn has already been harvested in the Non-Chernozem Zone. In Ivanovskaya Oblast, three-fourths of the harvest is completed. Harvesting is also being carried out in practically all Siberian farms.

Concurrently with the harvest, good foundations are also being laid for the future harvest. Many farms in the Urals and the Volga-Vyatka Region have already fulfilled the plan for winter sowing. In total winter crops in the republic are sown on 36 percent of the area earmarked for them. Conditions almost everywhere favor the farmers carrying out the sowing in the best agrotechnical period. In several farms there is also the opportunity to expand the area sown to winter crops. Twenty million hectares of land have already been prepared for sowing.

This work is well organized in the Tatarskaya ASSR and Bashkirkaya ASSR.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 27-30 Aug

LD110044 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 27-30 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

27 Aug

In Kazakhstan cereals have been baled on half of the 25 million acres grown to them. (0000 GMT)

Winter crops have been sown on 400,000 hectares in Gorkovskaya Oblast, 70 percent of the plan. (0400 GMT)

Sowing of winter crops has been completed on 250,000 hectares in Ryazanskaya Oblast, over half the sowing area. Altogether in the USSR, winter crops have been sown on an area of 8.7 million hectares, about a fifth of the total area. This is more than this time last year. Winter crops have all been sown in Chuvashskaya, Mariyskaya, Udmurtskaya, Kirovskaya and Permskaya Oblasts. Mass potato gathering is under way in Belorussia. They occupy almost 400,000 hectares. (1000 GMT)

Kustunayskaya Oblast is leading Kazakhstan in harvesting speed; swathes have been stacked on 3 million hectares and threshing has been carried out on half the area cut. (1100 GMT)

Sowing of winter wheat and rye has begun in Belgorodskaya Oblast. Half a million hectares of land will be allocated to these crops. (1230 GMT)

Over 5 million hectares of grain were cut in Kazakhstan last week. Since the beginning of the harvest, over 12 million hectares of grains and leguminous crops, not including corn, have been cut in the republic, nearly half the area allocated to these crops. Sixty-eight percent of the crops cut have been threshed. (1330 GMT)

The harvest in Altayskiy Kray is proceeding rapidly. Grain has been reaped on over 2 million hectares, 40 percent of the entire area sown. Two-thirds of the reaped crops have been threshed. (1400 GMT)

Omskaya-9 is a new, intensive type of spring wheat. Last year it was sown on 500,000 hectares. This year, according to preliminary figures, the total is 1.6 million hectares. (1500 GMT)

28 Aug

In Orenburgskaya Oblast grains are being threshed on the fourth million hectares. (0204 GMT)

Grain crops are being harvested on almost 200,000 hectares per day in Kustanayskaya Oblast and on 140-160,000 in Tselinogradskaya and Kokchetavskaya Oblasts. Machinery is being used 18-20 hours a day. Grain was planted on over 2.8 million hectares in Tselinogradskaya Oblast. It has ripened 10-15 days earlier than average. Mass cutting and threshing are in progress everywhere. About 11,000 grain combine harvesters and over 6,000 headers are being used. The aim is to cut at least 160,000 hectares per day and complete the harvest in 18-20 working days, by 10 September. (0800 GMT)

Spring wheat has been sown on over 3 million hectares in Altayskiy Kray. Winter crops are planned to be sown on approximately 200,000 hectares, twice as much as before. (1000 GMT)

29 Aug

Grain crops have been threshed on 1 million hectares in Kurganskaya Oblast. Harvest work has been carried out on over 500,000 hectares in Tyumenskaya Oblast, over half the acreage. (0204 GMT)

Winter crops have been sown on 250,000 hectares in Kurskaya Oblast, 47 percent of the plan. (0400 GMT)

Krasnodarskiy Kray has sold its first thousands of tons of corn in fulfillment of its pledges. The kray has already delivered more than 300,000 tons of grain to the state granaries. (0500 GMT)

30 Aug

One-third of the country's grain acreage, 42 million hectares, are to be harvested in the eastern areas of the country. The crops are uneven in height and spacing, and thus also in terms of yield, because of the difficult weather. Five million tons of early vegetables had been procured by 24 August. (0500 GMT)

The soya harvest has started in the Kirgiz SSR and so far been a success. Farms are producing 20 or more quintals per hectare. (0700 GMT)

GEORGIAN PARTY LEADERS DISCUSS HARVEST PROBLEMS

WA281817 Tbilisi PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] (GRUZINFORM)--Urgent measures for the unconditional fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges in the sphere of the production, procurement and processing of agricultural products--this question was discussed at a meeting on 8 August in the Georgian CP Central Committee of raykom, gorkom and obkom first secretaries with the participation of the leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

The speaker--E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee--and the leaders of a number of regions of the republic who spoke in the debate concentrated their attention on the main, key areas and problems of the Georgian SSR's agriculture and the difficulties which have come about in this sector as a result of the effect of certain unfavorable factors, particularly the influence of extremely severe and, in some cases, unprecedentedly severe weather conditions.

It was these circumstances which dictated the emergency measures which have been adopted in the republic recently.

The agricultural year has evolved in complicated fashion in the republic. The farmers have constantly had to cope with bad weather. From October 1980 through May of this year there was a drought in eastern Georgia, and the reverse, heavy rains, fell in western Georgia, on account of which the spring cereals and fodder crops were not sown on schedule, while on certain farms considerable areas of land remained unsown altogether. Stone fruit and, in regions of western Georgia, seed fruit suffered badly during flowering.

Weather conditions became even more difficult with the onset of the last month of spring. There was prolonged rainfall. Heavy rains destroyed roads and bridges in many areas, and perennial plantings and grain and vegetable crop sowings were inundated over large areas. Fungus disease spread in the vineyards, among the vegetable crops and in the potato fields. The harvest of many agricultural crops was faced with a real threat of almost total loss.

The republic's party, soviet and agricultural authorities, the meeting observed, did everything to salvage the harvest of agricultural crops. The Georgian CP Central Committee, the republic government and other central authorities rendered the local authorities and the kolkhozes and sovkhoses all the necessary assistance in the timely and high-quality performance of work to obtain as big a harvest as possible. However, this battle is not yet over or, even less, won.

As in any matter, in this case also much will depend on the extent to which every worker and every farmer is imbued with an awareness of the entire complexity and entire importance of the situation which has come about. Those who hold the fate of the fulfillment of the plans and the fate of the harvest in their hands--kolkhoz chairmen, sovkhos directors and primary party organization secretaries--must understand well that the results of the agricultural year will depend to a large extent on their organizing capabilities and the ability to mobilize labor and material resources for the accomplishment of the main tasks.

It is in animal husbandry that we have the biggest difficulties. The most decisive steps have been taken in recent years to make Georgia a republic with highly developed animal husbandry. The plans are being systematically fulfilled. Despite the big difficulties, the 1980-81 livestock wintering was completed fairly well. However, as L.I. Brezhnev noted, entirely justifiably, at the festivities in Tbilisi, the republic is, as before, lagging behind in the production of animal husbandry products.

What are the reasons for this? The fact, the meeting ascertained, is that the leaders of many farms and certain rayons are not ensuring the skilled and consistent implementation of important party and government decisions. Twelve of the republic's rayons and the entire Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast not only failed to ensure fulfillment of the decisions of the Georgian CP Central Committee 18th Plenum concerning an increase in the cattle herd and its productiveness but even allowed a reduction in the herd to occur compared with 1979. In Goriyskiy and Tsiteltskaroyskiy Rayons there was a reduction not only in the cattle herd but also in its productiveness.

The cattle herd declined in 34 rayons; in 6 months of this year average milk yield declined in 24 rayons and the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast; and average egg production fell in 14 rayons. In the first 6 months there was a meat shortfall of more than 3,000 tons on the public farms on account of the forced slaughter of livestock alone. Correspondingly great are the losses owing to a reduction in the level of milk's base fatness.

Fulfillment of the plans for the procurement of animal husbandry products is also in bad shape. Much has been done in recent years for an improvement in the conditions of running the private subsidiary farm, thanks to which a certain increase has been achieved in the population's livestock herd. Rural inhabitants without their own livestock are becoming increasingly few. Good work is being done in this field in Gurdzhaanskiy and certain other of the republic's rayons. However, what has been done has proven insufficient for a sharp improvement in the state of affairs. More than 157,000 rural households have no livestock and 194,000 households have no cows. The private subsidiary farms, particularly on the basis of their cooperation with the public farms, are a principal resource for an improvement in the population's provision with animal husbandry products.

The most immediate and most urgent tasks in animal husbandry are making the maximum use of the exceptionally rich potential of the present year for fattening the livestock, grazing it in the summer pastures and preparing the animal husbandry premises for the wintering in good times. The republic Council of Ministers has been entrusted with making a special study of this matter, adopting a decree and resolving all the problems connected with this business. Prior to the start of the wintering, there will be a public review of the animal husbandry sections, the results of which will be the subject of a special examination and a keen discussion on how each rayon is accomplishing the tasks of a further upsurge of animal husbandry. The participants in the meeting reached the categorical conclusion: in no event to permit a reduction in the overall numbers of livestock. The conditions for fulfillment of this requirement exist in every rayon of the republic. Full use must be made of them.

The meeting recommended that concentrated feed be used basically for hogs and poultry and partially at the large-scale fattening and dairy complexes. For cattle and sheep on the other hand, it is essential to procure such a quality of coarse fodder as to prevent not only a reduction in the livestock herd but also in its productiveness. This recommendation applies to the private subsidiary farms as well.

While having severely damaged the basic agricultural crops, the year's specific weather conditions have at the same time contributed everywhere to the rapid growth of grass, which is so necessary for fodder. The task is to harvest all fodder resources without appreciable losses in order not to import coarse fodder from other republics. Poor use is being made of available potential in a number of rayons--Tsiteltskaroykiy, Gardabanskiy, Signakhskiy, Marneulskiy and a number of others. The meeting told the leaders of the rayons where such use is being made of available potential in fodder procurement: This is impermissible irresponsibility. In the event of livestock disease owing to a fodder shortage, the rayons will be answerable for this in accordance with the entire severity of Soviet laws and party liability. Today's unharvested fodder resources are tomorrow's meat and milk shortfall. Nobody will be forgiven for this!

An excellent cereal and potato harvest has been cultivated in the Meskhet-Dzhavakheti rayons. But the farms lack equipment and transportation. The republic Council of Ministers has been entrusted with rendering the region immediate assistance, primarily in equipment and transportation.

It is important to obtain a good harvest from the stubble field and intermediate sowings, the meeting recommended. It is necessary to make the maximum use of all waste for fodder purposes. The republic Gosplan has been entrusted with the preparation of a special program with respect to the use of waste for fodder purposes.

Particular significance is attached this year to the quality of the coarse and succulent fodder. The republic People's Control Committee, which has been entrusted not only with recording shortcomings in the procurement of fodder but also with influencing in practice an increase in its quality, must provide a full picture of the practical results of the work that has been done. The conference recommended the following to the stockbreeders: Where possible, it is necessary to employ such measures as the holdover of livestock on the summer and transitional pastures. The efficient use of fodder will largely depend on the rhythmic work of the fodder-processing plants, feed kitchens and other equipment. The Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau has entrusted the GSSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture with checking out the condition of all feed kitchens and ensuring their complete readiness prior to 1 November, reporting to the Central Committee on fulfillment of this assignment.

Grain and leguminous crops suffered considerably owing to the difficult weather conditions. The harvesting has been made difficult on the areas which remained, and the farms are incurring big losses. However, it was not only the weather which was to blame for the fact that for the fifth year in succession the republic has been at a standstill in grain yield and production.

At every step the soil under the winter and spring grain crops is prepared with flagrant violations of agrotechnical rules. The sowing is greatly behind schedule, and high-quality and zoned seeds are not always used. Gross violations are tolerated during the harvesting. On many farms the harvesting equipment is not made ready in good time, and the shortage of machine operators and spares are leading to the harvest sometimes lasting months on just one farm. The meeting sharply criticized the corresponding services of Lagodekhskiy, Tsiteltskaroykiy, Goriyskiy, Karelskiy, Mtskhetskiy, Kaspskiy and a number of other rayons, which failed to adopt the necessary measures for organized harvesting operations and, as a result, incurred considerable harvest losses.

The meeting categorically warned: There can be no question of nonfulfillment of the grain-procurement plan.

All questions of preparations for the sowing campaign, particularly with respect to providing the farms with the necessary seeds for the sowing of winter, spring and intermediate crops, must be resolved on a current basis. The warning was sounded: It is essential to display maximum concern for the laying in of seeds produced on the farm.

The plans for the procurement of soybeans, not to mention the plans for their production, are unfulfilled annually. Certain leaders have a disdainful attitude toward this crop. For a number of years now the soybean harvest here has not exceeded 3 quintals per hectare, and even less in Tskhaltubskiy Rayon--0.6 quintals.

The Georgian CP Central Committee draws attention to the fact that questions of the production of grain, leguminous and oil-yielding crops demand the closest attention of the party, soviet and agricultural authorities.

On fruit growing: The Central Committee Bureau recently adopted a special decree on measures for the elaboration of consistent systems of the accelerated development of fruit growing in the republic. A detailed certification of the orchards will be undertaken on the basis of which a program of work right up to 1990 will be compiled.

On vegetable and potato growing: In accordance with forecasts of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the plans for vegetable procurement will be fulfilled on condition that repeat sowings are carried out in the localities, the plantings and sowings are tended better, the harvesting is organized correctly and products from the population's attached plots are enlisted in the state resources to the maximum extent.

Serious criticisms were addressed to the party, soviet and agricultural authorities of Marneulskiy and Gardabanskiy Rayons, the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast and the Abkhazskaya ASSR, which are disregarding the plans for the planting of certain vegetable crops. Against a generally favorable background one is struck particularly by the irresponsibility of a number of workers, who are to blame for the fact that eggplants, carrots, garlic and so forth are being produced insufficiently.

As far as potatoes are concerned, a fairly good harvest was obtained in the public sector as a whole: The average yield was 112-115 quintals, which was considerably higher than last year. The rayons where there was a considerable drop in the surrender of potatoes to the state on the part of the population were sharply criticized.

A great deal of work has to be done to provide the republic's population with late potatoes.

The prospects for the harvest of the late-ripening potato varieties are good almost everywhere. The leaders of Tsalkskiy, Akhalkalakskiy, Bogdanovskiy and other rayons promise a considerable overfulfillment of the plans for potato procurement.

The meeting analyzed the state of affairs in the production and procurement of industrial crops. Having dwelt in detail on each sector of agriculture and each crop, including those which are not of great national economic significance, the meeting concentrated its attention on shortcomings and unsolved problems, in the main. It was observed here that the successes which have been achieved in agriculture are a subject of the particular pride of the whole republic. But the situation which has now come about demands an intensified analysis of the difficulties. It was for this reason that the meeting also focused on problems of agricultural economics. The economy of many farms, particularly the economically weak ones, has been strengthened.

But serious oversights led to 61 kolkhozes, 206 sovkhoses and 70 interfarm enterprises completing the 1980 economic year with a loss totaling R668 million [possibly R66.8 million; figure not clear]. Subsidies used inefficiently and for purposes other than those intended prove to be poor economic-financial indicators. There are even worse consequences owing to extravagance, the absence of a policy of thrift and a slackening of labor discipline.

The meeting determined tasks for the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, particularly for the workers of the Gruzkonservprom, the Gruzselkhozzagotovka and the agrarian-industrial-trading association. The customary procedure of the receipt of agricultural products by the procurement organizations and the sales network for processing has been disrupted owing to the bad weather conditions. This demands a considerable restructuring of all these organizations' services.

The republic Council of Ministers has been given the assignment of examining and resolving as soon as possible questions of assistance to these organizations.

The laying in of agricultural products for winter storage was cited by the meeting as a most important task for the republic's entire party organization. The specific persons responsible for the performance of this task were determined and everything was done for the continuous provision of the population with vegetables, potatoes and fruit.

Having touched on the question of the elaboration of food programs for each rayon, city, kolkhoz, sovkhos and other agricultural enterprises, the meeting spoke approvingly of the experience of Zugdidskiy Rayon's Kakhati Village Kolkhoz, Makharadzevskiy Rayon and the Ministry of Forestry, and insistently demanded an intensification of work in this area by all.

There are many unsolved questions in agriculture and they will not be solved by the efforts of the agricultural workers alone. The most active participation of each and every one, primarily those fulfilling the orders of agriculture, is essential here. This idea was also the point of departure in the discussion on enterprises which are supplying products to agriculture in an unsatisfactory manner. Among the debtors are the Rustavi chemical combine and enterprises of the Ministry of Local Industry.

The shortfall in the supply of material-technical resources to the countryside is complicating to an even greater extent the many difficulties which already exist and preventing the successful solution of the problems confronting the republic's agriculture.

The participants in the meeting demanded that the leaders guilty of such a state of affairs be held to account with all party scrupulousness.

The meeting set the republic's ministries and departments, the machinery of the GSSR's central authorities and the press, television and radio specific tasks.

The meeting proposed that the refinement of the management of agricultural production which has been started in the republic be continued.

The following were the conclusions drawn by the participants in the meeting: First, it is necessary to be always ready to resist unfavorable weather conditions; second, our party, soviet and management personnel have matured considerably in the fight against the elements; third, we still need to do a great deal in order to be able, when necessary, to mobilize all working people for the struggle against difficulties; and, fourth, at the critical moment the republic's party, soviet and management authorities were able to concentrate all human and material resources on the accomplishment of the main task--saving the grape harvest. And this creates the firm conviction that all the difficulties with which the meeting dealt will also be successfully overcome.

The results of the meeting were summed up by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

Comrades G.A. Andronikashvili, P.G. Gilashvili, A.N. Inauri, G.V. Kolbin, T.N. Menteshashvili, Z.A. Pataridze, D.I. Patiashvili, T.V. Rostiashvili, S.Ye. Khabeishvili, I.N. Ordzhonikidze and V.R. Papunidze participated in the meeting.

MOLDAVIAN MINISTER ON INCREASING GRAIN OUTPUT

PM271557 Kishenev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian on 18 August 1981 carries on pages 2-3 a 2,800 word article entitled "A Key Problem: On Ways of Intensifying Grain Production" by M. Lupashku, Moldavian minister of agriculture and vice president of the Moldavian Academy of Sciences. The article identifies "rational crop rotations" as a key element in ensuring increased grain production in the Moldavian SSR in the 11th 5-Year Plan and details numerous specific improvements in this sphere.

MID-AUGUST WEATHER, CROP DEVELOPMENT REVIEWED

PM271241 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Aug 81 p 2

[Report by agrometeorologist L. Platonova: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In the second 10-day period of August the temperature was near normal in western oblasts of the Ukraine, in Belorussia, the Baltic area and western parts of the Central Region and in the North-west Region. It reached 15-23 [degrees] by day (occasionally 26-28 degrees in western oblasts of the Ukraine). The nighttime temperature did not fall below 6-10 degrees. Only in Leningradskaya, Vologodskaya and Kostromskaya Oblasts was the minimum air and ground temperature 2-5 degrees in places. There was considerable rain everywhere.

There was a good deal of rain also in the Central and Volga-Vyatka Regions and in Lipetskaya and Tambovskaya Oblasts. Total rainfall was 11-30 mm and more.

The level of moisture available to late agricultural crops rose. In most oblasts the weight of potato tubers increased by 70-100 grams. Beets developed rapidly in western oblasts of the Ukraine. Root weight increased by 60-70 grams during the 10 days. Cobs on corn sown for silage are flowering and the plants are 100-200 cm tall.

Winter crops are being sown in many parts. The first shoots have started to emerge in the northeast part of the USSR's European territory, northeast of a line joining Petrozavodsk, Kostroma and Izhevsk.

In Moldavia, the southeast Ukraine, the southern Central Chernozem Region, the middle and lower Volga areas and the North Caucasus the weather was mainly dry with a daytime temperature of 26-30 degrees; 32-36 at the start of the period.

In the southern and eastern Ukraine, the North Caucasus, Moldavia and the southern Central Chernozem Region corn had reached the waxy ripeness stage. Natural wilting of potato tops is occurring in many parts of the Ukraine.

It was hot and dry in West Siberia and north Kazakhstan. On some days the temperature reached 25-30 degrees in West Siberia and 30-34 degrees in north Kazakhstan.

Tomskaya and Kemerovskaya Oblasts and eastern parts of Novosibirskaya Oblast and Altayskiy Kray had a lot of rain--10-30 and in places up to 50 mm. Potato tubers are growing quickly, showing a weight increase of 100-120 grams over the period.

Spring wheat, barley and oats have ripened in most parts of West Siberia. The grain has reached waxy and full ripeness. Only in late-sown crops did the grain continue to swell.

It remained moderately hot in Central Asia--32-36 degrees by day, 38-40 in southern parts--which promoted the growth of cotton bolls. Their number increased during the period by 50-200 percent per bush. Since the beginning of the season each plant has formed an average of 6-8 bolls; 11-12 in southern parts of Central Asia.

SOVIET BALTIC FLEET REGROUPS IN GULF OF GDANSK

LD281230 Hamburg DPA in German 1047 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Kiel-Flensburg, 28 Aug (DPA)--The Baltic Fleet which, with reinforcements, now numbers over 100 ships, regrouped in the Gulf of Gdansk this morning. According to the German naval command at Gluecksburg, it is assumed that the last "amphibious exercise phase" preceeding the start of the major maneuver is about to begin.

A spokesman said that it is unusual for the Soviet Baltic Fleet to strengthen the amphibious naval operations without any direct regional relevance.

BREZHNEV SIGNS OBITUARY OF GENERAL GLADKOV

PM271503 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Aug 81 p 3

[Obituary of retired Maj Gen Vasiliy Fedorovich Gladkov]

[Excerpts] Hero of the Soviet Union Maj Gen Retired Vasiliy Fedorovich Gladkov, an active participant in the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars, has died after a serious, prolonged illness. He devoted all his conscious life to selfless service to the Soviet people, the socialist motherland and the cause of the Communist Party, of which he had been a member since 1920.

V.F. Gladkov was born in 1898 in Trekhostrovyanskaya village, Rostovskaya Oblast, in a peasant's family. In February 1918 he joined the Soviet Army as a volunteer and rose from Red Army soldier to general in its ranks.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, D.F. Ustinov, A.A. Yepishev, K.S. Moskalenko, K.S. Grushevoy, A.N. Kopenkin, S.S. Pakhomov, V.V. Kabanov, V. M. Aksanychev, N.S. Demin, Ye.P. Zhuravlev, Ye. M. Zhurin, A.A. Zarakhovich, D.S. Koveshnikov P.I. Kulik, V.M. Kulikov, M.M. Levin, A.P. Marfin, G.M. Molchanov, F.V. Monastyrskiy, A.S. Nikiforov, N.I. Okunev, N.K. Ostapenko, I.S. Semiokhin, N.A. Soloveykin, I.I. Treskunov.

GENERAL POBEDINSKIY SUPPORTS ANALYSIS OF DISCIPLINE

PM271454 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 22 August publishes on page 2 under the headline "Depth of Analysis" a 1,800-word article by Maj General V. Pobedinskiy which opens a new rubric entitled "Strengthening Disciplines: Opinion, Experience." Pobedinskiy describes how important discipline is for successful work and observes that "mere statistics" about violations of discipline mean nothing without "careful analysis of the reasons" behind them. A "principled and objective approach" is also needed, he says, citing examples of success and failures in this sphere. He concludes by saying that discipline embraces the whole of servicemen's life and is not just a matter of "outward show." It thus affects the whole life of units and subunits.